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IMPORTANT FROM PORT ROYAL.

The Expedition to Jacksonville.

DESTRUCTION OF THE REBEL BATTERIES.

CAPTURE OF A STEAMBOAT.

Another Speech from Gen. Mitchell.

His Policy and Sentiments on the Negro Question.

PORT ROYAL, Tuesday, Oct. 14, 1862.

The return of Brig.-Gen. BRANNAN and his command from Jacksonville yesterday puts me in full possession of the particulars concerning the successful expedition against that place, and as only an incomplete account has gone North, I shall send a brief and connected narrative of the circumstances.

The expedition left Hilton Head on the afternoon of the 30th ultimo, consisting of the Pennsylvania Forty-seventh Regiment, Col. GOOD; the Connecticut Seventh Regiment, Col. HAWLEY; a section of the First Connecticut Battery, under Lieut. CARMON, and a detachment of the First Massachusetts Cavalry, under Capt. CASE, making a total effective force of 1,573. The troops were embarked on the steamers *Ben Deford*, *Boston*, *Cosmopolitan* and *Neptune*, and arrived off the bar of the St. John's River early on the morning following their departure, but were unable to enter the river until 2 P. M. in consequence of the shallowness of the channel. There the expedition was joined by the gunboats *Paul Jones*, Capt. STEEDMAN, commanding the fleet; *Cimerone*, Capt. WOODHULL; *Water Witch*, Lieut.-Com. PENDERGRAST; *E. B Hale*, Lieut.-Com. SNELL; *Uncas*, Lieut.-Com. CRANE, and the *Patroon*, Lieut.-Com. URANO. The same afternoon three gunboats were sent up to feel the position of the battery on the Bluff, and were immediately and warmly engaged, the enemy apparently having a number of heavy guns in his works.

The debarkation of our troops was effected at a place known as Mayport Mills, situated a short distance from the entrance of the river, and all the men, horses, rations and arms, were on shore by 9 o'clock on the evening of the 1st.

The country between this point and St. John's Bluff presented great difficulties in the transportation of troops, being intersected with impassable swamps and unfordable creeks, and presenting an alternative of a march of forty miles without land transportation, to turn the head of the creek, or to reland up the river at a strongly-guarded position of the enemy. On [illegible] search, a landing place was found for the infantry at about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 2d, at a place called Buckhorn Creek, between Pablo and Mount Pleasant Creeks, but the swampy nature of the ground made it impracticable to land the cavalry and artillery at that point. The gunboats here rendered valuable assistance by transporting troops and sending light howitzers in launches to cover the landing. Col. GOOD, with the entire infantry and boat howitzers, was ordered immediately forward to the head of Mount Pleasant Creek, to secure a position to cover the landing of the cavalry and artillery. The movement was executed skillfully, surprising and putting to flight the rebel pickets on that creek. This rapid movement to Mount Pleasant Creek, and the landing of the troops at Buck Hork Creek, was very fortunate, as it seemed to disarrange the enemy's plan, if he had any, to prevent our disembarkation. Their pickets retired in such haste and trepidation as to leave their camps standing, their arms, and even a great portion of their clothing behind them, and only escaped themselves because of the intricate character of the ground and their superior knowledge of the country.

On the afternoon of the 3d, the artillery and cavalry were in readiness at the head of Mount Pleasant Creek, two miles from the enemy's batteries at St. John's Bluff; and here the statements of persons belonging to the locality, though conflicting and unreliable in the extreme, appeared to agree in placing the strength of the rebels at 1,200 cavalry and infantry, in addition to the batteries, which they represented as containing nine heavy pieces. Under these circumstances, Gen. BRANNAN deemed it expedient, on consultation with Capt. STEEDMAN, to send the *Cosmopolitan* to Fernandina for reinforcements from the garrison of that place, and three hundred men, of the Ninth Maine Regiment, were sent down on the following morning.

Later in the day, at Gen. BRANNAN's request, Capt STEEDMAN sent three gunboats to feel the position of the enemy, shelling them as they advanced, when the batteries were found to be vacated, and Lieut. SNELL, of the *Hale*, sent a boat on shore and raised the American flag, finding the rebel flag in the battery. The naval force then retained possession until the arrival of the troops, who immediately advanced from the position on Mount Pleasant Creek. On approaching the enemy's position on the Bluff, it was found to be of great strength, possessing a heavy and effective armament, consisting of two eight-inch columbiads, two eight-inch siege howitzers, two eight-inch seacoast howitzers, and two rifled guns, supplied with ammunition in abundance, shot, shell, tools and camp equipage.

The works were skillfully and carefully constructed, and the strength of the position was greatly enhanced by the natural features of the ground, it being only approachable on the land side, through a winding ravine immediately under the guns of the position, and, from the narrowness of the river and the elevation of the bluff, rendering fighting by the gunboats most difficult and dangerous. Most of the guns were mounted on complete traverse circles, and, indeed, taking everything into consideration, there is no doubt that a small party of determined men might have maintained the position for a considerable time against even a larger force than we brought against it.

On the day following our occupation of these works the guns were dismounted and removed on board the steamer *Neptune*, together with the shot and shell, and removed to Hilton Head. The powder was all used in destroying the batteries.

As soon as we had got possession of the Bluff, Capt STEEDMAN and his gunboats went to Jacksonville for the purpose of destroying all boats and intercepting the passage of the rebel troops across the river, and on the 5th Gen. BRANNAN also went up to Jacksonville in the steamer *Ben Deford*, with a force of 785 infantry, and occupied the town. On either side of the river were considerable crops of grain, which would have been destroyed or removed, but this was found impracticable for want of means of transportation. At Yellow Bluff we found that the rebels had a position in readiness to secure seven heavy guns, which they appeared to have lately evacuated. Jacksonville we found to be nearly deserted, there being only a few old men, women, and children in the town. Soon after our arrival, however, while establishing our picket line, a few cavalry appeared on the outskirts, but they quickly left again. The few inhabitants were in a wretched condition, almost destitute of food, and Gen. BRANNAN, at their request, brought a large number up to Hilton Head to save them from starvation, together with 276 negroes—men, women, and children, who had sought our protection.

On the 6th inst., hearing that some rebel steamers were secreted in the creeks up the river, the *Darlington*, with 100 men of the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania, under Capt. YARD, and two 24-pound light howitzers and twenty-five men, commanded by Lieut. WILLIAMS, United States Navy, under a convoy of gunboats, was sent up to cut them out. This party returned on the 9th, having penetrated the river a distance of 130 miles, and bringing with them the steamer *Governor Milton*, which they captured in a creek, about twenty-seven miles from the town of Enterprise.

Finding that the *Cosmopolitan*, which had been sent to Hilton Head for provisions, had struck heavily in crossing the bar, on her return to the St. John's River, and was temporarily disabled for service, the Seventh Connecticut Regiment was sent to Hilton Head on the *Boston*, with the request that she should return for the remainder of the troops, and she got back on the 11th, when the command was reëmbarked, reaching this place yesterday, excepting one company of the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania, which is left for the protection of the *Cosmopolitan*. The accident to this valuable steamer is severe. A large hole was made in her bottom and she filled, but she will not be a wreck, as was at first feared.

Gen. BRANNAN thinks it evident, from his experience on this expedition, that the rebel troops in this portion of the country have not sufficient organization and determination, in consequence of their living in separate and distinct companies, to sustain any position, but seem rather to devote themselves to a system of guerrilla warfare. This was exemplified by the advance on St. John's Bluff, where, after evacuating the fort, they continued to hover on our flanks and front, but did not come near enough to make their fire effective. We learned at Jacksonville that they commenced evacuating the Bluff immediately after our surprise of their pickets at Mount Pleasant Creek.

On Sunday the negro church at Hilton Head was dedicated to Divine service. Gen. HUNTER authorized the construction of the building, and before he left the work was nearly finished. The situation of the church is good; the appearance is neat, though plain as a Quaker meeting-house, and in all respects the building meets the requirements of the case. Three hundred persons may be comfortably seated. The Pastor is a black man from Savannah, named ABRAM MURCHISON, who has been in due form ordained a Baptist minister by the army Chaplains, and installed in office. ABRAM, though able to read and write, is not polished in his manners; but what he lacks in culture is more than compensated in earnest eloquence, a vigorous and clear expression of his views, deep piety, and a powerful influence over the colored people. The dedication exercises were interesting in themselves, being conducted by Rev. H. N. HUDSON, Chaplain of the New-York Volunteer Engineer Regiment, an elocutionist of celebrity. Gen. MITCHEL was present, with the members of his Staff, and, by invitation, addressed the audience. His remarks were pointed, impressive and instructive. They were listened to attentively, and indorsed with nods of approbation from young and old. I do not think that a portion of the TIMES could be better filled than with this frank and unmistakable expression of Gen. MITCHEL's views on the Slavery question. He said:

"I have been requested to say a few words to you by your teacher, who is a good man. Any good man I like, regardless of color. I respect him as much whether he is black or white. If he is a bad man I shall treat him as such whether he is white or black. Most of you know that I have talked to all my soldiers since I came here, and now I am talking to you who are another set of soldiers, who have not yet arms in their hands, but who are under my protection and guidance, and in whom I take deep interest. With your past life I fully sympathize. I know and understand it all. I was reared in the midst of Slavery, born in Kentucky, and know all about it. While there are many things connected with it that are pleasant, to which you will testify, there are vast many other things which are not pleasant, and I think that God intends all men shall be free, because he intends that all men shall serve him with their whole heart. I think this is true. I am not certain. I don't know. But in any condition we can all love and serve God. That privilege cannot be taken away. I care not how savage and wicked the master may be, he cannot prevent you from praying in the midst of the night, and God hears and answers the prayer of all, slave or free.

But it seems to me that there is a new time coming for you colored people; a better day is dawning for you oppressed and down-trodden blacks. I don't know that this is true, but I hope that the door is being opened for your deliverance. And now, how deeply you should ponder these words. If now you are unwilling to help yourselves nobody will be willing to help you. You must trust yourselves to the guidance of those who have had better opportunities and have acquired superior wisdom, if you would be carried through this crisis successfully. And I believe the good God will bless your efforts, and lift you up to a higher level than you have yet occupied, so that you and your children may become educated and industrious citizens. You must organize yourselves into families. Husbands must love their wives and children, clinging to them and turning from all others, and feeling that their highest object in life, next to serving the good God, is to do all they can for their families, working for them continually.

Good colored friends, you have a great work to do, and you are in a position of responsibility. The whole North, all the people in the Free States, are looking at you and the experiment now tried in your behalf with the deepest interest. This experiment is to give you freedom, position, home and your own families—wives, property, your own soil. You shall till and cultivate your own crops; you shall gather and sell the products of your industry for your own benefit; you shall own your own savings, and you shall be able to feel that God is prospering you from day to day and from year to year, and raising you to a higher level of goodness, religion and a nobler life.

Supposing you fall down here; that will be an end of the whole matter. It is like attaching a cable to a stranded vessel, and all the strength that can be mustered is put upon this rope to haul her off. If this only rope breaks the vessel is lost. God help you all and help us all to help you. If you are idle, vicious, indolent and negligent, you will fail, and your last hope is gone; if you are not faithful you rivet eternally the fetters upon those who to-day are fastened down by fetters and suffer by the driver's goad. You have in your hands the rescuing of those sufferers over whose sorrows you mourn continually. If you fail, what a dreadful responsibility it will be when you come to die to feel that the only great opportunity you had for serving yourselves and your oppressed race was allowed to slip.

And you, women, you must be careful of your children. You must teach them to be industrious, cleanly, obedient, and dutiful at all times. You must keep your houses neat and tidy, working all day, if necessary, to have them in the best possible condition, always thinking and contriving to make them cleaner and more comfortable. When your husband comes home from the labors and fatigues of the day, always have something good and nice for his supper, and speak kindly to him, for these little acts of love and attention will bring you happiness and joy.

And when you men go out to work, you must labor with diligence and zeal. It seems to me, had I the stimulus to work that you have that I could labor like a giant. Now you know who I am. My first duty here is to deal justly; second, to love mercy, and third, to walk humbly. First, justly—I shall endeavor to get you to do your duty faithfully. If you do I shall reward you; and if you refuse, then what comes next? Why, the wicked must be punished and made to do right. I will take the bad man by the throat and force him to his duty. I do not mean that I will take hold of him with my own hands, but with the strong arm of military power. Now do we understand each other? I am working for you already. I am told by your Superintendent that a gang of fifty men are building your houses at the rate of six a day. These houses are to make you more comfortable. You are to have a patch of ground, which you can call your own, to raise your own garden truck, and you may work for the Government for good wages. And you women must make your houses shine; you must plaster them and whitewash them, and gradually get furniture in your cabins, and a cooking-stove. I have arranged in such a way that you will get your clothing cheaper and better than before, and you are to have a school for your children. And you must have flowers in your gardens and blossoms before your doors. You will see in a little while how much happier you will be made. Are you not willing to work for this? Yes, God helping, you will all work. This is only for yourselves; but if you are successful, this plan will go all through the country, and we will have answered the question that has puzzled all good, thinking men in the world for one hundred years. They have asked, 'What will you do with the black man after liberating him?' We will show them what we will do. We will make him a useful, industrious citizen. We will give him his family, his wife, his children—give him the earnings of the sweat of his brow, and as a man, we will give him what the Lord ordained him to have.

I shall watch everything closely respecting this experiment. It is something to be permanent—more than for a day, more than for a year. Upon you depends whether this mighty result shall be worked out, and the day of jubilee come to God's ransomed people."

The white people have also had the advantage of religious instruction offered them during the past two Sabbaths, for the first time since the military occupation of South Carolina soil. An upper floor of one of the large commissary buildings has been appropriated as a place of worship, and the various regimental Chaplains are to officiate alternately. The first Sunday a discourse was delivered by the Rev. H. N. HUDSON, (Episcopal,) of the Volunteer Engineer Regiment, and day before yesterday the Rev. Dr. STRICKLAND, (Methodist,) Chaplain of the New-York Forty-eighth, favored us with a sermon. Gen. MITCHEL, who has instituted these religious privileges, is himself a regular attendant on the services.

The propeller *Trade Wind*, Capt. Delanoy, was towed into this port last week by the gunboat *Pocohontas*, disabled by the bursting of her cylinder, when in latitude 25° north, longitude 79° 30′ west, on a voyage from New-York to New-Orleans, carrying a United States mail, and a cargo of sutler's goods. The damage is too great to be repaired here with our limited facilities, and she awaits a chance of being towed to New-York. Mr. RANKIN, of Philadelphia, chief engineer of the vessel, was severely scalded by the accident. The mails will be forwarded to New-Orleans by the first naval supply vessel going to that port.

The gunboat *Quaker City*, at noon on Saturday last, ran ashore on the bar at North Edisto. Fears were entertained for the safety of the vessel, and the army steamers *Locust Point* and *Rescue* were sent to her aid. She was, however, out of danger when they reached her.

The work of organizing the troops in this Department into brigades has been commenced by Gen. MITCHEL, with a view to more system, and enhanced mobility in future operations. Brig.-Gen. TERRY has been relieved of the command of the posts of the Florida Coast, and assigned to the Second Brigade, which is composed of the Seventy-sixth and Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania, the Seventh Connecticut, and the Third New-Hampshire Regiments.

The following general orders show the recent appointments and changes on the Staff of the Commanding General:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., Sept. 27, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 43.—I. Pursuant to Par. V., General Orders, No. 100, from A. G. O., dated Washington, Aug. 11, 1862, the following named officers are detailed as a commission for the examination of all commissioned officers, who have returned to this Department, having overstaid their leaves of absence, viz:

Col. James L. Fraser, Forty-seventh New-York Volunteers.

Major G. H. Pennypacker, Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Capt. J. E. Bailey, Third Rhode Islands Volunteers.

Capt. Richard Ela, Third New-Hampshire Volunteers.

Capt. George Metcalf, Third Rhode Island Volunteers.

The commission will convene from day to day, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and continue its session until 11 A. M., provided there be any business before it.

The junior member will record the proceedings.

II. Commanding officers of posts in this Department will immediately send to these headquarters, a list of all officers, who have returned to the Department, having overstaid their leaves of absence.

III. The following promotions of members of the Staff of the Major-General Commanding are hereby announced:

Maj. W. P. Prentice, Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, to be Assistant-General with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Lieut. B. Birch, Aid-de-Camp to be Aid-de-Camp, with the rank of Major.

Lieut. F. A. Mitchell, Aid-de-Camp, to be Aid-de-Camp, with the rank of Captain.

Lieut. J. C. Williams, Aid-de-Camp, to be Aid-de-Camp, with the rank of Captain.

IV. Capt. C. E. Fuller, A. Q. M., U. S. Vols., is hereby returned to duty and announced as Chief Quartermaster of this Department.

By command of Maj.-Gen. O. M. MITCHEL.
W. P. PRENTICE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HILTON-HEAD, PORT-ROYAL, S. C., Oct. 11, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 44.—I. The following named officers are hereby announced as additional members of the Staff of the Major-General commanding the Department of the South:

Capt. J. J. Elwell, (Acting Quartermaster United States Volunteers,) Assistant Quartermaster.

Capt. Charles Garretson, (A. Q. M., U. S. Vols.,) Assistant Quartermaster.

Capt. Gideon Scull, (C. S., U. S. Vols.,) Chief Commissary of Subsistence.

Capt. L. A. Warfield, (C. S., U. S. Vols.,) Dépôt Commissary.

Capt. W. P. Martin, C. S., U. S. Volunteers, Dépôt Commissary.

Surgeon C. H. Crane, (Medical Department, U. S. A.,) Medical Director.

Maj. A. V. Elliott, (Pay Department, U. S. A.,) Chief Paymaster.

Col. E. W. Serrell, (New-York Volunteer Engineers,) Chief Engineer.

Col. N. W. Brown, (Third Rhode Island Volunteers,) Chief of Artillery.

First Lieut. J. W. Todd, (Ordnance Department, U. S. A.,) Chief of Ordnance.

First Lieut. E. J. Keenan, (Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserve Corps,) Chief Signal Officer.

II. Commandants of posts within this Department will not grant furloughs or leaves of absence for more than forty-eight hours. Applications for furloughs or leaves of absence for a longer period will be referred through the proper channel to these headquarters.

III. All officers arriving at any military post in this Department will report in person to the commanding officer of the post, except when senior in rank to the commanding officer, in which case they will report in writing.

IV. All officers arriving at Hilton Head will at once report themselves at these headquarters, where they will register their names in a book to be kept for this purpose. They will also report where from, date of arrival, object of visit, by whose authority they are absent from their posts, and where they can be found during their stay.

By command of Maj.-Gen. O. M. MITCHEL.
W. P. PRENTICE, Ass't Adjt-Gen. and Chief of Staff.

H. J. W.

THE AFFAIR ON ST. JOHN'S RIVER, FLA.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF CAPT. GODON.

UNITED STATES STEAMER VERMONT,
PORT ROYAL HARBOR, S. C., Oct. 5, 1862.

SIR: The Department is doubtless aware that an attack by the rebels had been made some time since on the gunboats employed on the inside blockade of St. John's River.

A battery had been erected on the St. John's Bluffs, and heavy guns planted, which kept those small vessels in the immediate vicinity of Mayport Mills.

Commander STEADMAN, with a large force, had been ordered by Admiral DUPONT to look to this. Having approached the fort and felt its troops, he urged that troops might be sent to aid in securing the garrison when the battery should be silenced by the gunboats, and to alter the insolent tone of the rebel military authority in that quarter.

Gen. MITCHEL, with his characteristic promptitude, detailed a suitable force for the purpose, under Gen. BRANNAN, which sailed hence on the 30th ult.

I have now the honor to inform the Department that I have just received the report of Commander STEADMAN, in which he informs me that the coöperation force under Gen. BRANNAN having arrived and landed with great promptitude, the gunboats advanced, and after a spirited and, as it seems, well-directed fire, silenced the battery, which was then occupied by our force.

The rebels seem to have retired in much haste, leaving guns, (nine in number—some of which were 8-inch and two 4½-inch rifles,) munitions, provisions, and camp equipage.

This success has been without loss on our side.

The vessels then ascended the St. John's to Jacksonville, and there learned that the rebel forces had retreated beyond that point.

We retain possession of St. John's River as far as Jacksonville.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. GODON, Captain,
Commanding South Atlantic Squadron.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington City.

A Smash of a Locomotive and Dirt Train Near the Relay House, Md.

The express train from Harper's Ferry yesterday afternoon, on reaching Ellicott's Mills, near the Relay House, ran into a locomotive and dirt train, which was improperly standing on the track, and smashed the engine to atoms—the boiler evidently exploding by the force of the concussion, and scattering it in all directions. The express train was crowded with passengers, but not a person was injured. The engine of the train was disabled, and the passengers had to walk to the Relay House.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Return of the Reconnoitering Forces.

Skirmishing with the Rebel Cavalry and Artillery.

A Number of Prisoners Captured.

Forty or Fifty Rebels Killed and Wounded.

Proposed Reform in the Medical Service.

DISPATCH FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Saturday, Oct. 18.

The troops under Gens. HANCOCK and HUMPHREYS, who left Thursday morning to make the reconnoissance in the direction of Winchester, returned after arriving at Smithfield, five miles from Bunker Hill.

None of the enemy interfered with the return of Gen. HANCOCK's command. With Gen. HUMPHREY's it was different. The rebels followed him with cavalry and artillery within a short distance of Shepherdstown, opening with the latter whenever they could get within range. Our loss was one man killed and six wounded. The troops safely recrossed at Shepherdstown ford last evening, bringing with them a number of prisoners.

The rebel wounded, numbering one hundred, left at Charlestown, were brought within our lines yesterday forenoon, where they will be paroled. The rebels had between forty and fifty killed and wounded on Thursday night in disputing the advance of Gen. HUMPHREY's troops.

On the recommendation of Dr. LETTERMAN, Medical Director of the Army, a Medical Board, consisting of Surgeon GEO. SUCKLEY and Surgeon PINO, United States Volunteers, and Assistant Surgeon WELLSON United States Army, is ordered to convene for the examination of such medical officers as may be ordered before it. All Surgeons about whose competency any doubt exists will be compelled to undergo a strict examination, in order to rid the army of all unskillful Surgeons.

LETTER FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

CHARLESTOWN, VA., EIGHT MILES FROM
POTOMAC, Thursday, Oct. 16, 1862.

No demonstration has been made upon our lines by the enemy up to this time—6 o'clock P. M.—six hours after the occupation of the place. I have just returned from the front, where their pickets are to be seen with the naked eye. I discovered some twenty mounted ones clustered together on a green slope, about half a mile away on the Smithfield Road, and presenting a fine target for our "long Toms." Won't some one "give 'em Jesse?"

On the Winchester road, about a half a mile in front, is a body of woods extending across the road. There is something of a rebel cavalry force skulking in them. Every few moments a rebel head is seen bobbing suddenly above the hillock a little this side' but as suddenly bobbing back again.

I have learned to some extent from citizens the situation of the enemy's forces, and should not be surprised if they attack us at daybreak. JACKSON lies with a strong force at Bunker's Hill, nine miles northwest, LEE; with another strong force, at Winchester, thirty miles southwest, while a strong body of cavalry is scattering along the Shenandoah River, said to be STUART's. I am inclined, however, to the belief that it is MUMFORD's Cavalry, which occupied Snicker's Gap last week. Whenever a body of the enemy perform a dashing exploit, it at once becomes omnipresent to our men. Last year ASHBY's Cavalry enjoyed the notoriety. Capture a trooper when you would, and "one of ASHBY's men had been surely bagged." STUART's, since the recent raid, has become the great bugbear, and we now hear from them in a dozen different directions in as many hours.

Our forces have been thrown out on both sides of the village, ready for an attack. Gen. CALDWELL'S Brigade, (SEDGWICK's Division,) consisting of the Seventh New-York, (Steuben Rifles,) Fifth New-Hampshire, and Sixty-first, Sixty-fourth and Eighty-first New-York, occupy the right and front of the village. Detached companies are deployed as skirmishers in the corn-field ahead and on the Smithfield road—Co. F, Capt. PEARCE, Fifth New-Hampshire, holding the extreme right. Artillery and cavalry are posted in the street running through the centre of the village—the First and Sixth Cavalry, (Regulars,) and Fourth Artillery (Regulars) occupying the advance. The First Minnesota occupies the front to the left of the road. The remainder of the infantry, cavalry and artillery are posted advantageously in and about the village. Should the enemy choose to make a night attack, as they did at Harper's Ferry, it will be found that considerable shelling is required to dislodge us.

I am informed that Gen. PORTER has crossed with a large force at Sheperdstown, and is marching down the Smithfield turnpike, and coöperating with us in a movement to capture all the scattering rebels in the angle made by a line drawn from the Potomac, at Shepherdstown, through Duffield, Charlestown, Halltown and to Keys' Ferry, a few miles below Harper's Ferry, on the Shenandoah. I called your attention to the feasibility of such a movement a few days since. If it is being executed, we can safely say to the entrapped rebels for once, at least—*nulla via retrorsum.*

Our forces have commenced feeling their way very slowly forward. The Sixth New-York Cavalry, Lieut.-Col. MCVICOL, remaining in the rear at the Cross Roads to prevent a flank movement. They have been scouring through the country on both sides of the road during the day, and are to keep it up this evening. One company came on to a Union farmer, near the Shenandoah, only an hour after some of STUART's Cavalry had carried off nine of his horses. The JOHN A. WASHINGTON who lives here on the Cross Roads, is an ignoble descendant of the illustrious WASHINGTON, a Colonel in the rebel army, and the identical JOHN A. who was seized by Capt. COOK and confined in the old engine house. He was a strong Unionist when the secession mania first broke out, but finally yielded through much persuasion to the pressure brought to bear upon him by those who made it their especial aim to seduce all the WASHINGTONS from the faith of their ancestor. His grounds have thus far suffered very little from the surging to and fro of the different armies. Other plantations of farms in the vicinity bear numerous footprints of war's desolating tread.

When we entered the village to-day noon, but few white countenances were to be seen. Stores were locked, shutters closed, and save the rattling of horses hoofs, rumbling of wagons, and clicking of sabre and sword, the town bore the stillness of death. The people, however, have begun to make their appearance and are scrutinizing the "vandals." I am sorry to say it, but there are no Unionists here, with the exception of three or more men. The aristocratic little county seat of Jefferson County was affected to the core with the secession heresy even before the rebellion broke out. The Fourth Cavalry Regulars, now MCCLELLAN's Body Guard, were located at Harper's Ferry, and never could visit Charlestown without having some disrespect shown them. It was this regiment which burned the Arsenal works by command of Capt. JONES.

As soon as our forces entered the place, a member of the Signal Corps, ascended the lofty spire of the Episcopal Church and began signaling to the lookouts above Harper's Ferry. The Federal camp-fires scattered over Maryland and Loudon Heights present a most beautiful aspearance.

The rebel wounded are confined at the court-house and two churches. They are Virginians, Texans, Georgians and South Carolinians. To-night several fair young ladies have ventured out to visit them and attend to their wants. The court-house proper is filled with straw, old blankets, &c., the sick being kept in rooms above. On entering, I picked up an official document lying in the straw, bearing date Oct. 13, and containing "a list of all writings admitted to record under chapter 121 of the Code of Virginia, at and since February, 1862, since which time no court has been held, by reason of the presence of the enemy." Among other transactions recorded is the sale of lands, by ANDREW HUNTER and JOHN A. WASHINGTON. It is signed T. A. MOORE, Clerk. The owner can obtain his property by calling on your correspondent, at the village hotel, who is desirous of button-holing an official. Opposite to the street from the steps on which I sit writing, stands NELSON, brother to JOHN S. GALLAGHER, the staunch Unionist of Washington, who published the first paper at Harper's Ferry, and was State Senator for some time. This brother printed the *Free Press* here before the war, and made a bold fight against secession until after the passage of the ordinance, when he was compelled almost by brute force to veer round. I cannot believe he is a rebel at heart, whatever his outward acts may be. "Porte Crayon," now of Gen. MCCLELLAN's Staff, has just ridden by, doubtless on the return from a visit to his mother-in-law, Mrs. HUNTER, who resides a short way up the street. He was brought up at Martinsburgh, a few miles from here. Starting out on a tour about two hours since, the first citizens I fell in with were a Jerseyman, born in Camden, and a native of England. They were indifferent in regard to the issue at stake but prayed for peace. From them and other persons I learn that, owing to the drouth, the corn crop through the valley will not yield half a crop this year. There was not much planted because negro labor was "missing," and very nearly all the horses have been taken away. Oats will also turn out very poorly. Wheat is very good. Corn is worth $7 a barrel; Hay from $20 to $30 a ton. Butter has sold as high as a dollar a pound at Smithfield. JEFF. DAVIS, I was informed, has issued a rejoinder to the President's proclamation, announcing that if it is carried out, all the Union officers taken will be put to hard labor. This may be merely a rumor. No Southern papers have been received here for weeks. Writing paper, even, cannot be obtained. I have been obliged to use coarse brown wrapping sheets while jotting down notes to-day. The news-boys will reap a golden harvest here.

Three years ago to-morrow Old JOHN BROWN stormed Harper's Ferry. I must make a pilgrimage to the place of his confinement. The Jailor kindly showed us through the building. The dark, cell-like room where he was confined before being executed wore a dirty, dingy appearance. A pine table, knapsack, pile of bed-clothing, and a ragged mattrass comprises all the embelishments of the room. I was next shown to the cell occupied by GREEN and COPELAND, which I was anxious to see, the latter having been a laborer on my father's farm in the West. I remember him as a good-natured mulatto—the last one to embark on such a hazardous undertaking as that of JOHN BROWN's. The poor fellow was taken in the Shenandoah River, which he had undertaken to cross to the Loudon thickets, after the rifle-factory became untenable. He was taken up through the village, and stood shivering for a long time in front of my present home at the Ferry, the centre of attraction for a large crowd. The cell is very dirty, and contains a stove and heavy chair. The room from whence COOK and COPPIC escaped, is situated on the second floor and adorned with a rude lounge, chair and a stove. A solitary negro is now the only occupant of the jail. While the jailor's back was turned, he took occasion to make some most knowing gestures toward me. The whistling of shells was undoubtedly the sweetest of music to this poor slave's ear this morning, who hailed them as the forerunner of his freedom. The plot of ground on which JOHN BROWN was executed, is now planted with corn and cabbage. A battery of guns are now in position near the inclosure, but for how different and nobler a purpose than those which were planted here three years ago. MCCLELLAN and his Staff who reached here about 2 o'clock, have not yet returned, though night is coming on and a heavy storm is brewing. He has remained at the front all the afternoon, being located at the right of the road.

J.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM FREDERICK.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 18.

We have received the following dispatch from the TIMES special correspondent at Frederick:

"The investigation respecting the charges brought against Dr. MORAN, the Medical Inspector for exemptions to the draft in Frederick County, has commenced this morning, at the office of W. MAHONY, the Commissioner for superintending the enrollment and draft of the militia for the said county. The proceedings were presided over by WM. B. HILL, Secretary of the State of Maryland, who has been appointed a special commissioner for the purpose, by his Excellency Gov. BRADFORD. Col. W. P. MAULSBY appeared as counsel for the State, and W. B. NELSON, Esq., as counsel for Dr. MORAN.

This examination is not instituted to pronounce on the guilt or innocence of Dr. MORAN, which would be a matter for the Courts to determine. It is for the most important object of ascertaining whether anything has been done to vitiate the lists, and thus compel a reëxamination of the claims for exemption previously to the draft in Frederick County. The proceedings are being conducted in the most undemonstrative manner, not over a dozen persons being present beyond the witnesses and those officially conducting the examination.

The following six persons were examined to-day: JOHN SHUFF, Catoctin District; JOHN MCPHERSON, of William Frederick City; JAS. SLONER, Frederick County; JOHN L. WILHIDE, near Woodsborough, and IRVING PARSON, Frederick City, in the employ of Dr. MORAN. Nineteen others remain to be examined.

The examination was adjourned to-day at 3 P. M. to Monday at noon, for the purpose of getting the witnesses together.

Dr. MORAN is in Washington. Arrangements had been made between Gov. BRADFORD and the War Department for him to remain here during the investigation, but owing to some misunderstanding, the Secretary of State was surprised at not finding the Doctor here on his arrival.

All is quiet here, and the same is reported of Harper's Ferry. The troops which had been sent out from Frederick have all returned.

FROM SHARPSBURGH.

The Rebels make their Appearance—A Retreat Toward Richmond Probable—The Recent Raid—Picket Firing.

SHARPSBURGH, Md., Wednesday, Oct. 15, 1862.

Yesterday, about four companies of the rebels appeared on the bank of the Potomac opposite Gen. FRANKLIN's corps. They remained only a short time. Gen. FRANKLIN's pickets reported that the rebels made an attempt to cross between Dam No. 5 and Cherry Run. The supposition is that these demonstrations are made on the part of the enemy for the purpose of concealing the retreat of his main force toward Richmond. Gen. FRANKLIN immediately disposed his troops in a manner to defeat the plans of the enemy should he persist in his attempt to cross. Having become satisfied of the folly of the undertaking, the enemy, after a brief stay on the opposite bank, retired out of sight.

The recent successful raid of the rebel STUART continues to be a subject of conversation among the troops. Although they admit that it was a brilliantly achieved act, they cannot persuade themselves into the belief that it reflects much credit upon the effectiveness and alacrity of the Union army. Col. AVERILL, with a force of cavalry, who was announced to have gone to the Virginia shore on a reconnoissance, it seems went to Hancock and Cumberland, with a view of interfering with the late movements of STUART's cavalry. As yet, he has not returned to his former headquarters.

A rumor, with apparently little foundation, has been in circulation during the past twenty-four hours, to the effect that the rebels are crossing infantry into Pennsylvania, above Hancock. In consequence of the rumor, considerable excitement has been exhibited among the troops; but, as the day advances, and no confirmation of the report is received, the fears of the men are allayed. The army shows a disposition to march back and forth for days, rather than to be again encircled by the rebels.

Some time ago an arrangement was effected between the contending parties by which picket-firing was not countenanced or allowed. It seems, however, that the rebels were the first to break the agreement, and yesterday morning as a Captain of the Fourth Michigan Regiment was walking along the water's edge, near Blackford's Ford, he was fired upon by a rebel on the opposite shore. Fortunately he escaped injury. Orders were at once issued to our pickets to fire at any rebel officer they might see. The tow-path along the canal, between here and Harper's Ferry, which has been until to-day used by civilians and others as a route for travel, was to-day closed against passengers on account of rebel demonstrations.

No indications of a speedy change of position are observable. It is believed that the army will witness another battle before it goes into Winter quarters. We hardly concur in this belief, having received information, through rebel sources, that the enemy does not intend to risk a fight at present. He will fall back toward his fortifications around Richmond, to which place we shall not probably pursue him this season.

WHIT.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Activity Among the Rebels in the Southeast.

Capture of a Steamer on the Missouri River.

CAIRO, Saturday, Oct. 18.

Capt. SPERRY, commanding at Bird's Point, has just returned from a scouting expedition. He reports that the rebels in Mississippi County, Missouri, are very active, and that the "Secesh" in the surrounding neighborhoods are flocking into the rebel camp at Little River Ferry, twenty miles from New-Madrid, in large numbers. The rebel force in that vicinity is from one thousand to one thousand five hundred. Squads of rebel horsemen are scouring the country, stealing horses and plundering private citizens.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Saturday, Oct. 18.

On Thursday evening the steamer *Emilie* was stopped and taken possession of at Portland, by a band of two hundred guerrillas. They passed Linn, Osage County, at 1 o'clock on the following morning, on their way North.

LATER.—The boat has returned—having been abandoned by the guerrillas. They did but little damage to the boat. They seized the stores on board, however, and robbed the passengers of clothing and other valuables.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Oct. 17.

One hundred new recruits arrived this morning on the Baltimore boat for the Eighty-first New-York Regiment. They will join their regiment at Suffolk.

Forty-six invalids were brought from the Craney Island Hospital, to-day, and placed on board the hospital ship *Euterpe*, which has not yet left for New-York, owing to the stormy weather.

The flag-of-truce-boat expected down the James River has not, up to this hour, (5 P. M.,) arrived.

The Pirate Alabama.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. TILTON, OF THE BARK VIRGINIA.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 18.

Capt. TILTON, of the bark *Virginia*, destroyed by the pirate SEMMES, has arrived home, and informs the New-Bedford *Mercury* that Capt. SEMMES was very independent, short and quick in his remarks, looking on and treating his prisoners and crew as dogs. Some of the under officers of the *Alabama* were more sociable, and wished themselves well out of the scrape they had got into.

The *Alabama*, left Birkenhead, England, on a trial trip, but never went back, and is now under the direction of the English, who are to furnish her with supplies at the different Islands she is to stop at, while she is to continue to prey on our commerce.

FAYAL, Tuesday, Sept. 16.

The whaling brig *Eschol Robertson* arrived on the 14th, from off Flores, having come here for protection, and reports that on the 8th and 9th instants, a rebel steamer had burned seven whalers and the schooner *Starlight*. On the 15th the Portuguese brig *Hortense* arrived from Swansea, with coal, and arrangements were immediately made to discharge a portion of her cargo, and she would leave the same afternoon for Flores to obtain exact information, and comfort the unfortunates by letting them know that they were being cared for.

The United States storeship *Release*, Commander UPTON, arrived here about noon of the same day, ten days from Cadiz, bound to Boston. Fortunately she had no special mission, and her Captain was convinced that the good of our country would be best promoted by his returning forthwith to Cadiz, and endeavoring to obtain the presence of the *Tuscarora* and *Kearsage* in these waters. (By letter to ELWOOD WALTER, ESQ., Secretary of the Board of Underwriters.)

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

VERY PLAIN TALK FROM A REBEL.

Terrible Condition of the Southern Army.

Great Suffering for Provisions and Clothing.

Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.

WINCHESTER, Va., Sept. 28.

My situation is such as to render it impossible for me to rejoin the army for the present. I was not prepared for the [illegible] and fastings the army has [illegible] Rappahannock, and, like many a [illegible], have had to "fall out by the way." Indeed, I can recall no parallel instance in history, except NAPOLEON's disastrous retreat from Moscow, where an army has ever done more marching and fighting under such great disadvantages than Gen. LEE's has done since it left the banks of James River.

The army proceeded directly to the line of the Rappahannock, and, moving out from that river, it fought its way to the Potomac, crossed the stream, and moved on to Frederick and Hagerstown, had a heavy engagement at Boonsboro' Gap, and another at Crampton Gap below, fought the greatest pitched battle of the war at Sharpsburgh, and then recrossed the Potomac back into Virginia. During all this time, covering the full space of a month, the troops rested but four days! And let it always be remembered, to their honor, that of the men who performed this wonderful feat, one-fifth of them were barefooted, one-half of them in rags, and the whole of them half-famished. The country, from the Rappahannock to the Potomac had been visited by the enemy with fire and sword, and our transportation was insufficient to keep the army supplied from so distant a base as Gordonsville; and, when provision trains would overtake the army, so pressing were the exigencies of their position, the men seldom had time to cook. Their difficulties were increased by the fact that cooking utensils in many cases had been left behind, as well as everything else that would impede their movements. It was not unusual to see a company of starving men have a barrel of flour distributed to them, which it was utterly impossible for them to convert into bread with the means and the time allowed to them. They could not procure even a piece of plank or a corn or flour sack upon which to work up their dough.

Do you wonder, then, that there should have been stragglers from the army? that brave and true men should have fallen out from sheer exhaustion, or in their efforts to obtain a mouthful to eat along the roadsides? or that many seasoned veterans, the conquerors in the Valley, at Richmond and Manassas, should have succumbed to disease and been forced back to the hospital? I look to hear a great outcry against the stragglers. Already lazy cavalrymen and dainty Staff officers and Quartermasters, who are mounted, and can forage the country for something to eat, are condemning the weary private, who, notwithstanding his body may be covered with dust and perspiration, and his feet with stone bruises, is expected to trudge along under his knapsack and cartridge-box on an empty stomach, and never turn aside for a morsel of food to sustain his sinking limbs. Out upon such monstrous injustice! That there has been unnecessary straggling is readily admitted; but in a large majority of cases, the men have only to point to their bleeding feet, tattered garments and gaunt frames for an answer to the unjust charge. No army on this Continent has ever accomplished so much or suffered so much as the army of Northern Virginia within the last three months. At no period during the first Revolutionary war, not even at Valley Forge, did our forefathers in arms encounter greater hardships or endure them more uncomplainingly.

But great as have been the trials to which the army have been subjected, they are hardly worthy to be named in comparison with the sufferings in store for it this winter, unless the people of these Confederate States, everywhere and in whatever circumstances, come to its immediate relief. The men must have clothing and shoes this Winter. They must have something to cover themselves with when sleeping, and to protect themselves from the driving sleet and snow-storms when on duty. This must be done, though our friends at home should have to wear cotton and sit by the fire. The Army of Virginia stands guard this day, as it will stand guard this Winter, over every hearthstone throughout the South. The ragged sentinel who may pace his weary rounds this Winter on the bleak spurs of the Blue Ridge, or along the frozen valleys of the Shenandoah and Rappahannock, will also be your sentinels, my friends, at home. It will be for you and your household that he encounters the wrath of the tempest and the dangers of the night. He suffers, and toils, and fights for you, too, brave, true-hearted women of the South. Will you not clothe his nakedness, then? Will you not put shoes and stockings on his feet? Is it not enough that he has written down his patriotism in crimson characters along the battle-road from the Rappahannock to the Potomac? And must his bleeding feet also impress their mark of fidelity upon the snows of the coming Winter? I know what your answer will be. God has spoken through the women of the South, and they are his holy oracles in this day of trial and tribulation.

It is not necessary to counsel violent measures; but it is not expected that any person will be permitted to accumulate leather and cloth for purposes of speculation. The necessities of the armies rise up like a mountain, and cannot and will not be overlooked. It was hoped at one time that we might obtain Winter supplies in Maryland. This hope was born after the army left Richmond, and has now miserably perished. The Government is unable to furnish the supplies, for they are not to be had in the country. If it had exercised a little foresight last Spring and Summer, when vessels were running the blockade with cargoes of calico, linen and other articles of like importance, a partial supply at least of hats, blankets, shoes and woolen goods might have been obtained from England. But foresight is a quality of the mind that is seldom put in practice in these days.

But whatever may be done by the people should be done immediately. Not one moment can be lost that will not be marked, as by the second hand of a watch, with the pangs of a sufferer. Already the hills and valleys in this high latitude have been visited by frost, and the nights are uncomfortably cool to the man who sleeps upon the ground. Come up, then, men and women of the South, to this sacred duty! Let nothing stand between you and the performance of it. Neither pride nor pleasure, nor personal ease and comfort, should withhold your hands from the holy work. The supply of leather and wool, we all know, is limited; but do what you can, and all you can, and as soon as you can. If you cannot send woolen socks send half-woolen or cotton socks; and so with under-clothing, coats and pants; and if blankets are not to be had, then substitute comforts made of dyed Osnaburghs, stuffed with cotton. Anything that will keep off the cold will be acceptable. Even the speculator and extortioner might forego their gains for a season, and unite in this religious duty. If they neither clothe the naked nor feed the hungry who are fighting for their freedom, and for their homes and property, what right have they to expect anything but eternal damnation, both from God and man?

If the army of Virginia could march through the South just as it is—ragged, and almost barefooted and hatless, many of the men limping along, and not quite well of their wounds and sickness, yet cheerful, and not willing to abandon their places in the ranks; their clothes riddled with balls, and their banners covered with the smoke and dust of battle, and shot into tatters, many of them inscribed with "Williamsburgh," "Seven Pines," "Gaines' Mill," "Garnett's Farm," "Front Royal," "McDowell," "Cedar Run," and other victorious fields—if this army of veterans, thus clad and shod, with tattered uniforms and banners, could march from Richmond to the Mississippi, *it would produce a sensation that has no parallel in history since Peter the Hermit led his swelling hosts across Europe to the rescue of the Holy Sepulchre.*

I do not write to create an alarm or to produce a sensation, but to arouse the people to a sense of the true condition of the army. I have yet to learn that anything is to be gained by suppressing the truth, and leaving the army to suffer. If I must withhold the truth when the necessity of the service require it to be spoken, I am quite ready to return home.

There is nothing new from the front. It is reported that JACKSON crossed the river at Williamsport a few days ago to repair a road, which he might have occasion to use, and then returned. I see nothing, however, to change the opinion heretofore expressed, viz.: That the heavy work of the campaign is over, unless McCLELLAN should seek us on the south side of the river. This, some believe, public opinion at the North will compel him to do. It may be so; though I doubt it.

P. W. A.

COMMENTS ON THE ABOVE.

From the Richmond Whig.

No stronger appeal for aid for our really suffering army in Virginia could be given than the letter of "P. W. A.," in the Savannah *Republican*, which we published in our last. His statements, painful as they are, must be believed. The condition of our brave soldiers who have survived the late rigorous campaign, is, indeed, deplorable, and something should at once be done to relieve their pressing necessities. Every heart will thrill with emotion, and every eye moisten, when that letter is read. We earnestly call attention to it. Let us be "instant in action," and send forward to those shivering ranks clothing, shoes, hats, blankets, and all that is needed to make them comfortable. Can we sit down easily and comfortably by our warm firesides the coming Winter and think that those who are defending our homes are in actual want? There is no one among us so cold-hearted. The importance of this call for help cannot be overestimated. Reader, it appeals to you. To work! to work!

CLOTHING FOR THE CONFEDERATES.

Correspondence of the Chronicle and Sentinel.

COVINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 4, 1862.

The great scarcity of wool, compared with the wants of the Confederacy, has been, and still continues to be a source of anxiety to our people. It is now selling at a price which almost places it beyond the reach of the poorer classes, with the prospect of a still further advance as the Winter approaches. In this county a substitute for wool is now being made into a cloth by a great many persons, with the design of using their wool for our soldiers in the field. The substitute is cow hair. The cloth made of it is perhaps not quite so smooth as that made of wool, but it is heavier, and no doubt will be nearly, if not equally, as warm, and will last fully as well.

The hair is washed perfectly clean, and pulled or beat so as to have no bunches. After it is well dried, it is ready for use. Like wool for ordinary cloth, it is used only for "filling," and mixed only with about one-third cotton. The common and easier way of mixing is by ginning it with cotton, although it could be, I suppose, mixed fully as well by "calling." If the same quantity in weight of seed cotton and hair are thoroughly mixed and placed in the gin after the seed are separated, the cotton lint will be about one-third of the hair. The breast of the gin should be a little raised, or the hair will make the saws to *choke*. Cow hair, thus mixed with cotton, may be carded, spun and made into cloth with no more trouble than is required for wool or cotton. The hair can be purchased at the tanneries at 15 or 20 cents per bushel. It is the cheapest material that can now be had for making cloth, and it is hoped that all who have negroes to clothe, and have cards and wheels and a loom, and can get the hair, will use it instead of their wool, keeping the latter for our soldiers.

MADISON.

THE PROSPECTS OF AN EARLY PEACE.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

We present this morning an interesting communication upon the prospects of an early peace, written at our request, by an eminent and highly educated gentleman, lately returned from the United States:

To the Editors of the Richmond Enquirer:

GENTLEMEN: At your request, I will state briefly my conclusions, from the information I possess, as to the chances of an early termination of the war. My belief is, that the war will be either terminated in a few months, or be indefinitely prolonged. Of these two results, my opinion is, that the chances are greatly in favor of the former.

The first consideration inclining my mind to the conclusion I have stated, is the results that I am convinced have flowed from the battles in Virginia and Maryland in the campaign now progressing, from the battle of Williamsburgh down to the present time, inclusive. Notwithstanding what is asserted in official dispatches, and alleged by army correspondents, and in editorials of newspapers, my information satisfied me that the Confederate arms have met with no defeat thus far in this campaign, and that the truth of this statement is well known to the Federal officers and soldiers participating in these various battles. It is not only known to and appreciated by them, but it is fully and frankly acknowledged by very many of them. The battle of Antietam, or Sharpsburgh, was to the Federal forces the most terrible defeat of the war; and such, I am satisfied, is the general estimate of it by the Northern public, and such it is admitted to have been by numberless Federal officers and soldiers who participated in it. The bloody results of these battle-fields have produced, (I think,) as they well might have done, effects, favorable to an early termination of the war. My observation and information satisfy me that a large majority of the Northern officers and soldiers desire peace and wish that the war were now terminated. The spirit of resentment is, I think, visibly abated on both sides. The Northern soldiers are obviously less denunciatory of the South and Southern men. The declaration that they are tired of the war and earnestly desire it to cease is frequently and everywhere heard. The proclamation of President LINCOLN for the emancipation of the slaves, though not openly condemned by the army, is greatly disapproved by many, and is openly, freely and bitterly denounced by prominent men and leading newspapers of the North—a proceeding that would not have been tolerated six weeks ago, but have caused the arrest of the individuals and the suppression of the newspapers. Denunciations of a war conducted to secure the emancipation of slaves are unreserved, and constantly to be heard. There seems to be a conviction resting upon the minds of a large portion of the North, both army and civilians, that enough has been done in these battles, fully to vindicate the courage of both sides, and that blood enough has been spilled, and suffering and misery enough have been experienced and caused, to appease even the Moloch of Carnage himself. The conviction, I am satisfied, has, by the results of these battles, been forced upon their minds, that while they may be able with the immensely superior numbers they can bring into the field, to overrun, lay waste and destroy our country, and to renew the sickening scenes of death, carnage and misery presented in the deadly conflicts between brethren on the late battle fields, yet that they cannot subdue the South; that the Union as it was can never be restored; that the acknowledged and alleged unwilling surrender of Mr. LINCOLN of the Government of the United States into the hands of the Abolitionists, suppresses the last lingering hope of a restoration of the Union, even on the part of those who sustained his Administration under the honest belief that he was endeavoring in good faith to accomplish that end.

A majority of the North, certainly a majority of its officers and soldiers, are convinced that even if they were able to subdue the South, (and without which they have no idea that the power of the Federal Government can ever be established over any considerable portion of the Confederacy,) the accomplishment of the result would be accompanied with the utter destruction of the cotton, sugar and tobacco crops, and of the markets of the South, that source and those elements of incalculable wealth to the North in the past. Truly a "barren scepter in their gripe;" the fruit "turned to ashes upon their lips." These facts, which I verily believe do exist, satisfy my my mind that the tendency of things is to a termination of the war; that a conviction is becoming general in the North that the restoration of the Union—that is to say, the reëstablishment of the Union as it existed under the Constitution of the United States—is impossible and utterly hopeless; that in point of fact, the Constitution of the United States itself no longer exists. Indeed, I have heard it remarked very recently that it is rarely named or referred to; that it is the *Government*, and not the Constitution, that is now the subject of reference, and the upholding and supporting it in whatsoever it may think fit to do is made the test of political fidelity and orthodoxy.

The next consideration supporting the conclusion I have stated is the condition of financial affairs in the North.

That the North is in a great monetary crisis, and that a financial crash is impending, and likely speedily to occur, seems to be a settled conviction both here and in Europe. My information is, and I think reliable, that Wall-street, contrary to its former *status*, is now for peace.

Capitalists advocate, it is said, a termination of the war. It is certain they have hitherto upheld the Government financially; and that without their aid the war could not have been prosecuted. They have heretofore insisted upon a prosecution of the war, believing it would be productive of a restoration of the Union—a result which, if accomplished speedily, might assure to them the advances they had made and were making to the Government. They see that this cherished result can never be accomplished, and that the continuation of the war but increases the public debt, thereby impairing the security for their advances, and hence they advocate peace. The foreign journals, in view of the daily feverish and fluctuating state of the money market, the constant and permanent increase in the value of gold, and consequent decrease in the value of paper money; the issuing by the Government of millions upon millions of paper money, until it threatens in amount to equal nearly the whole indebtedness of the Government; the increased and constantly increasing amount of imports, with no exports to pay for them, and the unexampled rate of foreign exchange, confidently predict the crash to which I have alluded, and assert that its occurrence will deprive the Federal Government of the capacity longer to wage the pending war. A domestic debt may be dealt with without gold, but a foreign debt must be paid in that medium—an advantage the Confederate Government, in this instance, possesses over her adversery. "*Sweet are the uses of adversity.*"

These considerations, thus briefly stated of themselves, tend very strongly to support the correctness of the opinion I have given you. But there is another which leads me more strongly to believe that the war cannot be long continued. I might have added to what I have already suggested, the fact that there is an abiding confidence on the part of many of the Northern soldiers that there will be no more fighting between the armies of LEE and McCLELLAN, and a correspondent desire that there shall be no more. A young Confederate Captain, just arrived from Gen. LEE's headquarters, informs me that the whole of McCLELLAN's army, with the exception of some few troops stationed at and about Harper's Ferry, yet occupy the position in Maryland assumed shortly after the battle of Sharpsburgh, and no purpose is manifested to advance into Virginia. He says that conversations frequently occur between the troops on opposite sides of the river, and that the Federal troops constantly announced to the Confederates that they have no expectation of any more fighting between the two armies.

But the consideration to which I have above alluded is the state of political feeling that is known to exist in the North between the so-called Radical or Abolition Party, and the Conservative or old Democratic Party, with its allies. It is known that a war is now in progress between these parties, which for bitterness and rancor is unexampled in the history of party conflicts in this country; it is waged on either side avowedly for political extermination. If the conservatives succeed in this struggle and get the control of the Government, the purpose is already announced to "*crush out the radicals*;" or, in the polite phraseology of the day, *not to leave a grease spot of them*—and, no doubt, similar kind and amiable sentiments are entertained (if not expressed) on their part towards the conservatives.

Every effort was made prior to the nomination of candidates to accommodate the difficulties between them, and produce concert of action in the prosecution of the war, but without success. The conservatives insist upon conducting the war only in the exercise of powers authorized by the Constitution of the United States. The radicals insist upon conducting it in the exercise of any powers that will accomplish the end in view—the suppression of the revolution; that the Constitution shall be unheeded and inoperative until that result is accomplished. When the nominations in New-York were first made, the *Herald* announced that SEYMOUR, the candidate of the conservatives for Governor, would be elected by an overwhelming majority over WADSWORTH, the candidate of the radicals. In the issue of that paper of the 4th, it is suggested that SEYMOUR may be defeated by the use of the superior financial means of the radicals, and the exercise of the powers which the late surrender of the Government into their hands by President LINCOLN, and the late order from the War Department providing for the appointment of Provost-Marshals in the so-called loyal States, puts at their command. This order unquestionably provides the powers for the establishment of an unmitigated military despotism. The *Herald* of the 4th alleges that the success of WADSWORTH in the coming election will be the signal for the establishing in the State of New-York, over the conservatives, of this despotism in all its rigor—and predicts that in a short time after such success, there will be scarcely a prominent man of the conservative party in the State out of prison. This state of things is confidently anticipated by numbers, and there is a firm and wide-spread determination forcibly to resist the first effort to establish it. In view of all the circumstances that surround the case, I cannot see how this result can be avoided. This is the decided opinion of many intelligent men, well informed on the subject, with whom I have conversed. An intelligent gentleman, who traveled through the State of New-York when the meetings were being had, preparatory to the nominations, informed me that the conservative party had a wide-spread organization, determined forcibly to resist the first arrest aimed at the freedom of speech and of the Press. The bitterness and animosity existing between the parties is daily increasing in intensity; and the state of things alone, without a conflict, must obstruct seriously, if not absolutely defeat, any efficient prosecution of the war. If the conflict of arms occur, the war between the North and the South is ended; the Confederacy is accomplished. These are the views and considerations, imperfectly expressed, which have led my mind to the conclusion I have expressed to you.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

A Review of the Battle of Chaplin Hills.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

BATTLEFIELD OF CHAPLIN HILLS,
NEAR PERRYVILLE, Oct. 10.

To the eye-witnesses of the battle fought here on the 8th inst. it is now plain that some one of the chief officers in command was guilty of great criminality in allowing two divisions of the army to be overwhelmed and overpowered while lying idle; within a mile lay over 50,000 men, clenching their fists with rage, and weeping with vexation at having to retire without engaging in it. The blood of nearly 500 hundred killed, slain while desperately engaging a vastly superior force, with idle thousands in sight and hearing, calls for the punishment of the guilty. Flanked and driven back, and falling by hundreds under a murderous cross-fire, leaving their gallant commander on the field, the Brigade of LYTLE demands investigation. Lying in the woods, not over five hundred yards distant, actually overlooking the battle, actually witnessing the flanking movement of the rebels which so nearly destroyed us, were the Divisions of SCHOEPFF and SHERIDAN, the first inured to danger at Mill Spring, and the second fresh for the conflict. Within a mile and a half all the rest of BUELL's army lay idle, while ROUSSEAU fought alone, his noble men dying uselessly. For seven long hours they fought in the presence and hearing of the grand Army of the Ohio, and only night and darkness came to their aid. The guilt lies with one of four men—ROUSSEAU, who commanded his Division in the field: ALEX. McCOOK, in whose Corps was ROUSSEAU's Division which fought; and JACKSON's, which fled, GILBERT, whose Corps lay idle within hearing, or BUELL, whose headquarters were but a mile and a half distant. With which of the four lies the guilt?

ROUSSEAU.

Attacked while waiting for orders to go into camp, surprised by the rapid advance of a before-masked enemy, Gen. ROUSSEAU was forced to make the position of his halted column his line of battle. Forced to be with his front line, to sustain his men against the double attack of their flying comrades of JACKSON's Division and that of the enemy, he had scarcely time to leave the field, but he did for a moment, to report in person to Gen. McCOOK, who came on the field after the engagement had begun. Throughout it all ROUSSEAU displayed the most reckless disregard of life, riding up and down his line with his hat upon his sword, lending energy and determination to his men. When the fire of the enemy was hottest there was he to be found, and there was the resistance most desperate. All his officers unite in saying that no General ever conducted himself more gallantly. He was present under the hottest fire all the hot day, and no man has won the right to honor, distinction and promotion more deservedly than LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU. I watched him throughout the bloody day, and there is no particle of fear in his manly composition. An acting Major-General, with a division of fourteen regiments, ten of which had never seen a skirmish, and three of that ten raw recruits under the last call, Gen. ROUSSEAU conducted the battle alone, and sustained his position when the unfortunately disposed troops of JACKSON had broke and fled through his line of battle. With less than eight thousand men he has defeated an enemy who admits himself twice that strength, and who was doubtless three times as strong. And when his right was flanked and forced to fall back, he, warned of it by Gen. McCOOK, improvised a support for LOOMIS' Battery out of stragglers whom he forced to his aid, and enabled the Tenth Ohio and Tenth Wisconsin, with the loss of not less than fifty men, to safely bring off SIMONSON's Battery from the field.

M'COOK.

Of Gen. ALEXANDER McDOWELL McCOOK I have but a word to say. I came on the field prejudiced against him, and I watched him with interest. He is a brave man, cool under fire, but he wants the eagle eye to behold, and the quick mind to plan. He is not a man of decision; he is not a man of energy. Brave, gallant and spirited, his virtues are all of the heart. Slow and undecided, his faults are all of the head.

Gen. McCOOK and Gen. BUELL disagree in one important particular of time, which must influence investigations into the subject. Gen. McCOOK states that at 3 o'clock he informed Gen. BUELL of the engagement. This was nearly four hours after the infantry had been engaged. Gen. BUELL states that he knew nothing of any general engagement until 5 o'clock—six hours after the engagement had begun. He then sent reënforcements of STEADMAN's Brigade, which came in on the right, and led the rebels to believe they were being flanked.

While the engagement was most desperate, Gen. GILBERT ordered Gen. SHERIDAN's Division to the rear a mile, while ROSSEAU was still fighting SHERIDAN was going into camp.

In all probability, the last chance to engage BRAGG in a general engagement has been thrown away, and BRAGG will doubtless escape. From all the information I can gather, BRAGG came forward with the intention of giving a general engagement, but, defeated and driven back by a single division, he is not likely soon to hazard another engagement. I learn at headquarters that it is suspected that he is now evacuating Harrodsburgh and flying to Stamford and Somerset. Gen. BUELL needs a spur. He lacks decision. He will not precipitate himself upon the rebels. Had a brigade or division of GILBERT's corps pushed forward, the whole army would have become engaged, and the rebels terribly defeated. But the hour has been thrown away.

THE REBEL FORCE ENGAGED.

The rebel force engaged consisted of three divisions under Cheatham, Buckner and Anderson. They belonged to the corps of Hardee and Polk, and both these officers and Gen. Bragg were on the field. They admit that their force was 15,000, but prisoners who were forced in the rebel army and who belong to the Northern States, say that the whole force amounted to 25,000 men. When they left the field it was in such haste that they could not carry off or bury their dead. Many of their wounded were left on the field, and I understand there are 1,500 in Harrodsburg. The retreat was made in the utmost confusion.

THE RECENT BATTLE.

Capt. WATSON, of the Eightieth Indiana, who was wounded in the battle at Perryville, arrived at St. Louis on Sunday. The Louisville *Journal* has this information from him:

In the battle at Perryville, rebel prisoners report their loss at thirteen hundred killed and two thousand wounded. This was admitted by a surgeon of CHEATHAM's brigade, who was burying the dead under a flag of truce. We have about two thousand three hundred wounded in and around Perryville. The same surgeon says the rebels lost one general officer and fourteen colonels and lieutenant-colonels. Rebel prisoners claim their whole force at seventy-five thousand, and say that Camp Dick Robinson is to be "the last ditch."

Our troops suffer greatly for water, and the fight on Wednesday was chiefly to obtain springs and a command of the Chaplain Creek. Perryville is entirely exhausted of provisions, and all the houses and churches are riddled by the fire of artillery.

KIRBY SMITH left Harrodsburg on Friday morning to form his junction with BRAGG.

Reports received on Saturday evening lead us to believe that the rebel troops evacuated Lexington on Tuesday last, and that there has been no rebel force there since that date.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL left Lexington on Sunday last, retreating in the direction of Nicholasville with his entire force, which consisted of 2,000 infantry and 400 cavalry. JOHN MORGAN, with his command of 5,000 men, was the last to leave the place.

There is said to be a camp of 1,500 rebels near Hopkinsville, under command of the notorious WOODWARD, who is pretty well supplied with camp equipage and stores, which they have captured from our troops.

FIGHTING IN CARTER COUNTY.

From the Louisville Journal, Oct. 12.

The loyal people of Carter County have seen hard times during the past fortnight. On the 1st inst. Col. S. EIFORT received information that the town of Grayson had been taken by the rebels on the previous evening. Arrangements were speedily effected to guard all the roads leading from Grayson to Boone Furnace and Olive Hill; 200 men were posted on the State road from Grayson to Owingsville, 75 on the road leading to the Furnace, while about 100 were placed on another road leading to the same point, and 60 held as a reserve. During the day it became known that the rebels 800 to 1,000 strong were coming up, and, as their intentions were not known, a close watch was kept upon their movements. About sundown the whole party left Grayson by way of Olive Hill, and encamped some ten miles distant, at the Bull's Eye Spring. Their pickets advanced as far as Tyart Creek Bridge, within musket shot of the Home Guard pickets. In the morning the rebels advanced and commenced destroying property by burning houses, hay, and grain-stacks for a distance of ten miles along the State Road. At Olive Hill they burned the house and store of Hon. WM. C. GRIER, State Senator, taking his sick wife out of doors and making him a prisoner. The fight at this time had become general between the Home Guards and the rebels, the latter having been bushwacked from all sides, and losing some thirty killed between Olive Hill and Graver's Hill. From this point to the head of Tyart's Creek they fell into the hands of GEORGE UNDERWOOD, with another Home Guard, and he made them leave at double quick, killing forty or fifty of their number. Whenever the scoundrels would get surrounded, they would hoist a white flag, but this shameful trick was soon found out, and UNDERWOOD gave orders not to respect it. The rebels burned forty-five houses in a distance of ten miles, and all the forage and grain. We are happy to state that Mr. GRIER made his escape in the confusion.

A second raid was made on the 4th inst. by TRIGG's Virginia guerrillas, for the purpose of avenging themselves on Col. EIFORT, who has been a terror to them for a year past. When they made the attack the Colonel was absent, having gone to Portsmouth, Ohio, after assistance, and they destroyed his property to the amount of $3,000. As the Colonel was returning from Portsmouth he met his family on foot, making their way to the river, having been driven from their homes by the fiends. Since the rebellion commenced Col. EIFORT has suffered in losses and the stoppage of his business to the amount of $10,000. He is now at Louisville, trying to get assistance to rid Eastern Kentucky of these thieves and incendiaries. We hope he may succeed; the section needs aid, and Col. EIFORT is the very man to render it available if it can be secured.

GEN. DOMONT'S CAPTURED TRAIN.

From the Louisville Journal, Oct. 13.

We gave on Saturday the particulars of the capture by KIRBY SMITH's rebel forces near Lawrenceburgh, Anderson County, of a number of wagons belonging to Gen. DUMONT's supply train, and a party of straggling soldiers. We have since met several gentlemen who fell into the hands of the rebel cavalry. The wagons captured belonged for the most part to sutlers, many of whom lost large amounts of goods, as their stocks had recently been replenished.

Mr. John McMain, of this city, who was in the rear of the Federal army with a stock of cigars and tobacco, lost all his property, save his wagon and team, and was taken prisoner, but was subsequently released and permitted to bring away his his vehicle. He arrived in the city on Saturday. In one instance a sutler lost ten thousand dollars' worth of goods. Of the five hundred and fifty paroled prisoners, stragglers in the rear of Dumont's army, quite a number returned to this city on Saturday and yesterday.

REBEL PRISONERS.

From the Louisville Journal, Oct. 13.

Major JACK TRAINOR, of the Louisville Legion, with a detachment of six men from the Legion and six cavalrymen, arrived in the city last evening from Perryville with 131 prisoners, a portion of the rebels taken at Perryville on Wednesday last. There are five Lieutenants in the party, as follows: P. D. SAYRE, and EDWARD SCOTT, of Gen. ADAM's Staff. W. A. JAMES, of the First Alabama Cavalry; T. M. BLAIR, of the celebrated Washington Artillery, of New-Orleans, and F. G. HOLLIDAY, of the Twenty-fourth Mississippi Infantry. The whole number had been paroled by Gen. BUELL, and are subject to exchange. They were quartered at the Broadway Prison. The party marched on foot from Perryville to Bardstown, and were furnished transportation from Bardstown to this city. The officers speak in the highest terms of the treatment extended to themselves and men since their departure from Perryville.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

THE GENERAL SITUATION.

From the Louisville Journal, Oct. 14.

The advance of Gen. BUELL's army occupied Danville on Sunday night. Of course Gen. B. had occupied Harrodsburgh. We are informed that some fighting occurred, but we have no particulars. We only know that the result must have been favorable.

Gen. BRAGG has signally failed to make his brag good. Some days ago he made a speech to his soldiers and the people of Bardstown, saying that he would make a stand there. Nevertheless, at the approach of BUELL, he retreated to Perryville, waited there to make an attack upon a single corps, and sustained a defeat, and then retreated from his pursuers through Harrodsburgh and Danville, probably to make a stand at Camp Dick Robinson. We are still of opinion, that if our forces, immediately after the battle of Perryville, had been hurried on against the retiring enemy, they would have forced him into a general battle, and either demolished him, or succeeded in capturing a large portion of his men and means. And we trust that very considerable captures have been made.

Camp Dick Robinson is unquestionably a strong position. So powerful an army as that of Gen. BRAGG, joined as he has been by KIRBY SMITH, ought to be able to make a formidable defence there. Gen. BUELL may decide on storming the works at once, or, to render success more certain, and to save the lives of his men, he may think proper to take time for preparation. He has a right to expect that the people will pay all due deference to his judgment in this matter and not give way to impatience. He has driven the rebels thus far, and, if left to the exercise of his own discretion, he will take no steps backward, but, as fast as circumstances permit, go right on, on, on, till our State shall no longer be subject to the tread of a hostile foot.

DESTRUCTION OF BRAGG'S STORES AT RED SPRING

Col. SANDERS D. BRUCE, the officer who is still in command at Bowling Green, has continued to offer the most efficient protection to the citizens of Southern Kentucky. Almost isolated as his command has been, he has proved a terror to the rebels and a source of security to the loyal. Warren County is now enjoying comparative repose, and the adjoining county of Allen is quiet, as we learn from Scottsville. At Red Spring, across the Cumberland River in Tennessee, the rebels have long had a rendezvous, where their reinforcements have been collected, and from whence detachments have from time to time been sent to Jimtown and other points in our State. Col. BRUCE has directed his special attention to these places, and has affected much good in dispersing the gang of thieves which have gathered there.

A recent expedition to Red Spring under Capt. WALTMAN, of WYNCOOP's Pennsylvania Cavalry, destroyed all the stores of BRAGG collected there, consisting of 1,000 barrels of flour and other things, and 400 bushels of wheat, and distributed 250 barrels of flour to the families of the men of Col. GRIDER's regiment. Three rebel captains, two lieutenants, and one hundred and nine non-commissioned officers and privates were captured, beside eighty Enfield rifles and eight good horses.

BRILLIANT AFFAIR NEAR BARDSTOWN.

Thirty cavalry, all of that arm the commanding officer at Bardstown had, were sent out about six miles from the town, where they encountered two companies of the First Alabama Cavalry. Our men dismounted, led their horses under the cover of a small house which they had barricaded, and refusing to reply with a command to surrender, were attacked by the rebels, one hundred and twenty strong. The rebels were finally repulsed with the loss of six men and eight horses killed, and six horses captured, while none of our men received any injury.

QUAKER GUNS AND THE REBELS.

From the Louisville Democrat, Oct. 14.

When Gen. SILLS' Division left Frankfort, the last thing they did was to remove the two monster cannon from their position on the hills over South Frankfort. Some Union men of Frankfort, during the night, went over to the spot and planted two *empty beer kegs* in the place of the cannon, and covered them with a tarpaulin. All next day a lot of MORGAN's cavalry were scouting around the kegs, but dared not enter Frankfort for fear of being charged upon. On Wednesday night "our forces" abandoned the kegs, when, as we learn, they made a bold and daring charge on the "tarpaulin beer keg battery," and captured it without the loss of a man. The Captain acknowledged that he had been "sold by the Yanks," and it was not until then that they were aware of the fact that Gen. SILLS' whole corps had left Frankfort. Then, as they have always done, they pounced upon an unprotected city. But Gen. DUMONT's forces soon let them know that it was not the "battle of the kegs" when they attacked them. It was these men and the two empty beer kegs that kept the rebels from burning *all* the bridges around Frankfort.

MORE OF BRAGG'S ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2,
LEXINGTON, Oct. 3, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 132.—The General commanding had hoped that the currency of the Confederate States would have been taken at its par value, and that no efforts would be made to depreciate it. He regrets to find that he has been disappointed, and that the order heretofore issued has been misunderstood. Confederate money has been refused by some, and by others exorbitant rates have been demanded.

The payments by the Government for supplies in Confederate money carries with it the obligation to protect its circulation. All efforts to discredit it must cease.

To avoid any further misunderstanding, it is ordered that the currency of the Confederate States be taken at its par value in all transactions whatever, public or private.

The refusal to take it, or the exaction of exorbitant rates, will be treated as a military offence, and punished accordingly.

By command of Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG.
GEO. WM. BRENT, Chief of Staff and A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES ARMY,
KENTUCKY, Sept. 29, 1862.

To the People of Kentucky:

The armies of the Confederate States now with in your borders were brought here more as a nucleus around which the true men of Kentucky could rally, than as an invading force against the Northwest. As you value your rights of person and property, and your exemption from tyranny and oppression, you will now rally to the standard which protects you, and has rescued your wives and mothers from insult and outrage.

Troops in any number will be received by companies and armed, and will be organized into regiments as fast as practicable. Company officers to be elected by their men, and field officers to be appointed by the President on recommendation of the Commanding General after passing a proper examination.

Companies should repair, as soon as formed to Bryantsville, and report to the officer charged with the organization and muster of recruits. Arms and ammunition are there ready for issue to all. The usual pay and bounty will be given.

Twenty companies of cavalry are wanted. After they are supplied, infantry only will be received. Cavalry recruits will be received in any of the regiments now in the field.

This is the last opportunity Kentuckians will enjoy for volunteering. The conscript act will be enforced as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. For further information as to details, apply to Maj.-Gen. S. B. BUCKNER, who is charged with the superintendence of this duty.

BRAXTON BRAGG, Gen. Commanding.

THE BATTLE OF IUKA.

Official Report of Brig.-Gen. Hamilton.

HEADQUARTERS, THIRD DIVISION, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, Sept. 23, 1862.

Col. H. G. Kennett, Chief of Staff:

SIR: I have the honor to report that my division, the First Brigade leading, marched from Jacinto on the morning of the 19th instant, to attack the enemy at Iuka. One-half mile west of Burnett's the advanced pickets of the enemy were first encountered, in a deep ravine. A battalion of the Third Michigan Cavalry, by dismounting a body of skirmishers, soon drove the enemy from his cover; soon after passing Burnett's the cavalry were thrown to the rear, and a battalion of the Fifth Ohio deployed as skirmishers. From this time our advance was warmly contested. The enemy's sharpshooters occupied every position of defence, making the last five miles of the march a steady contest, a constant skirmish. At Mrs. MOORE's house, four miles from the battle-ground, the action became quite hot. Lieut. SCHRAUME, of the Benton Hussars, one of my body-guard, was mortally wounded, and a number of our skirmishers killed or wounded. The enemy was steadily driven before us, and with constant loss. When within two miles of the battle-field, the battalion of the Fifth Iowa skirmishers was relieved by an equal force of the Twenty-sixth Missouri, and the forward movement of the column pressed.

When the head of the column had reached a point on the brow of a hill at the cross road two miles from Iuka, it was halted for the purpose of reconnoitering, and the line of skirmishers pushed rapidly forward. This line had not advanced more than 300 yards when they came upon the enemy drawn up in great force, and occupying a strong position along a deep ravine running transversely with the main road, and behind the crest of the hill. I was in position just behind the line of skirmishers, and saw at a glance that the moment for action had come. The skirmishers were driven back on the head of the column, and the attack by the enemy immediately began. The ground occupied by the head of my column was on the brow of a densely wooded hill, falling off abruptly to the right and left. The underbrush and timber was too thick to admit of deployments, and the most that could be done was to take a position across the road by marching the leading regiments into position by a flank movement; this was done under a heavy fire of musketry, grape, canister and shell.

The Eleventh Ohio Battery was with difficulty got into position on the crest of the hill, where it could command the road in front of us. The Fifth Iowa, under the brave MATTHIAS, being the leading regiment, was the first in position in the woods to the right of the road, with its left resting near the battery. The Twenty-sixth Missouri, under the resolute BOOMER, immediately took position on the right of the Fifth Iowa. The next regiment in the column, the Forty-eighth Indiana, under the brave Col. EDDY, took position on the left of the road, a little in advance of the battery, and with its left thrown forward so as to cover the open field on their left with their fire.

This was the position when the battle opened on our side. I directed each of those regiments into position myself, and they were taken by the troops, under a heavy fire, with the steadiness of veterans determined to conquer. The battle thus opened, with but three regiments in position. The rebels were commanded by Maj.-Gen. STERLING PRICE in person, who had arrayed against us no less than eighteen regiments. I saw the importance of holding the position we had assumed, and gave each regimental commander orders to hold every inch of ground at every hazard. As the remaining regiments of the First brigade came up the hill, I threw them into position to protect the flanks of our little line of battle, the Fourth Minnesota, under command of Capt. LE GRAND, the Sixteenth Iowa, Col. CHAMBERS, the former on the left and the latter on the right of our line, in rear and *en echelon.*

The battle at this time had become terrific. The enemy in dense masses bore down in front, on the right and left, showing a determined purpose to envelop and crush the little band in front. The ground admitted of no more forces being brought into action in front, and our position must be held, for the enemy once forcing it, his overwhelming masses would have passed over the hill and fallen on our unformed column in the rear.

Brig.-Gen. SULLIVAN, having reached the rear of the battle-ground with the head of his brigade, placed one of his regiments, the Tenth Iowa, under the gallant PERCZEL, with a section of the Twelfth Wisconsin Battery, on the road across the ravine and open field on our extreme left and finding no more of his forces could be brought into immediate action, placed them in position in reserved, and came gallantly to the front, asking to be of service. I immediately placed him in charge of the right of the line in front, with instructions to hold the ground and see that the right flank was not turned by the heavy force of the enemy moving in that direction. Col. SANBORN, in command of the First Brigade, most gallantly held the left in position until, under a desolating carnage of musketry and cannister, the brave EDDY was cut down, and his regiment, borne down by five times their numbers, fell back in some disorder on the Eightieth Ohio, under Lieut.-Col. BARTELSON. The falling back of the Forty-eighth exposed the battery. As the masses of the enemy advanced the battery opened with canister at a short range, mowing down the rebels by scores until, with every officer killed or wounded, and nearly every man and horse killed or disabled, it fell an easy prey. But this success was short-lived; the hero SULLIVAN rallied a portion of the right wing, and with a bravery characterized as audacity, drove the rebels back to cover.

Again they rallied, and again the battery fell into their hands, but with the wavering fortunes of this desperate fight, the battery again fell into our hands; with three of its guns spiked and the carriages cut and splintered with balls, it is again ready to meet the foe. While these events were transpiring along the road, the brave Gen. STANLEY had come to the front, and joining his personal exertions to mine the regiments that had fallen into disorder were rallied and held in position to the close of the battle. One of STANLEY's regiments, the Eleventh Missouri, coming up fresh and eager for action, was pushed into the right, when uniting its efforts with the Fifth Iowa and Twenty-fifth Missouri, it made a most gallant fight and aided much, first in holding our ground against the enemy, and afterwards driving him back in confusion to the cover of the ravine from which the attack was begun.

An attempt to turn my left flank by a heavy force of the enemy moving up the open field and ravine on the left, was most signally repulsed by Col. PERCZEL with the Tenth Iowa and a section of IMMELL's Battery. So bravely was this attempt repulsed that the enemy made no more attempts in that direction. After this repulse the Fourth Minnesota was withdrawn from the left, and ordered to report to Gen. SULLIVAN on the right, where it did good service to the close of the action. This completed the movements in the front, and the battle was fought and won in this position. The Thirty-ninth Ohio, of STANLEY's Division, coming up during the heat of the contest, could not be placed in position to take an active part, owing to the want of ground, and was placed in reserve near the log church.

From 5 P. M. until darkness prevented distinguishing friend from foe, the battle was fought along the road and to the right of it by the Fifth Iowa, the Twenty-sixth and Eleventh Missouri, with a bravery which scarcely admits of a paralel. The enemy, confident in the heavy force they had deployed, pushed on with frantic desperation, but they were met by a greater heroism, and, though often rallied and driven to the charge, they were as often met and hurled back to their cover. Against this little front the fiercest of the battle was waged. Col. BOOMER was cut down by a terrible wound, but his regiment held their ground undismayed. The Fifth Iowa, under its brave and accomplished MATTHIAS, held their ground against four times their number, making three desperate charges with the bayonet, driving back the foe in disorder each time, until with every cartridge exhausted, it fell back slowly and sullenly, making every step a battle-ground and every charge a victory. Night alone closed the contest, and left us in possession of the field so bravely won.

For a detailed report of the operations of each regiment, I respectfully refer you to the reports of subordinate commanders herewith submitted.

I am indebted to the able and cheerful assistance rendered by Brig.-Gen. STANLEY, whose division, with the exception of one regiment, the Eleventh Missouri, being in the rear, could not take an active part.

To the commanders of brigades, Gen. SULLIVAN, whose personal exertions and bravery contributed very largely to our success, and to Col. J. B. SANBORN, who in this, his first battle, exhibited a coolness and bravery under fire worthy a veteran, I am greatly indebted.

These commanders, STANLEY, SULLIVAN, and SANBORN, I cordially commend to the favorable notice of the Government.

The reports of brigade and regimental commanders do justice to those who were conspicuous in this daring contest. I cordially unite in all they have said, and were it in my power would do personal honor in this report to every hero.

To my personal staff I am under the deepest obligations. Capt. R. M. SAWYER, A. A. G.; Capt. D. P. ALLEN, A. C. S.; Lieut. E. F. PIERCE and W. F. WHEELER, Aids-de-Camp, bore my orders through the thickest of the battle; intelligent, capable and brave, their gallant conduct is worthy of and will receive the honor rightly their due.

My Division Surgeon, J. E. LYNCH, was unceasing in his efforts in his own department, and to his energy and skill the greatest credit is due for the prompt and efficient care of the wounded.

Capt. ALLEN, in conveying orders along the line, came upon one of the enemy's regiments, but by his coolness and courage escaped from a murderous fire, though with a terrible wound.

Lieut. WHEELER received a slight but honorable wound, while bearing orders in the face of the enemy. Capt. BUSCHARDS, commanding my personal escort, did excellent and gallant service in rallying men to their standards. He was seriously hurt by the fall of his horse.

Much of the time I was without a single officer of my Staff, and was forced to send messengers by Orderlies; two of them, Corporals WHITE and HILL, did excellent service, and I beg to commend them to the notice of the General Commanding.

To the commanders of batteries, Lieut. SEARS and Lieut. L. D. IMMELL, the highest praise is due for their unyielding bravery and the skill with which their pieces were handled. Lieut. SEARS was severely wounded, and left his guns only when his officers, men and horses were nearly all killed and disabled, and when the battery was fairly in the enemy's hands.

In closing this report, I shall be permitted to embody this summary. On the 19th inst., my division marched 19 miles, fought a desperate battle with seven regiments against a rebel force under Gen. STERLING PRICE of not less than eighteen regiments, won a glorious victory, lying at night on their arms on the field their valor had won, and the following morning chased the fleeing enemy for fifteen miles, and the pursuit was discontinued only when the powers of nature were exhausted.

The records of war may well be challenged to produce a victory under circumstances and odds so desperate. No words of mine can add lustre to the brilliancy of this victory, and no award of praise given to those who were miles away from the battle-field will detract from the glory justly due to those heroes who won this audacious victory.

The fearful list of killed and wounded in the few regiments actively engaged, shows with what heroism and desperation this fight was won.

I say boldly that a force of not more than 2,800 men met and conquered a rebel force of 11,000, on a field chosen by PRICE, and a position naturally very strong, and with its every advantage inuring to the enemy. A list of casualties is herewith submitted.

It is known that 263 rebel bodies were buried on and near the field, all their severely wounded, numbering over 400, fell into our hands; the number of able-bodied prisoners who fell into our hands is large. I report, with the highest satisfaction, but 26 missing from my command. Over 800 stands of arms were gathered up on the battle-field, mostly of improved patterns, showing that the rebels are not wanting in this essential means of making war.

Dead of my Division number	352
Wounded	175
Missing	26
Total	688

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) S. S. HAMILTON,
Brig.-Gen. Com'dg 3d Division.

NOTE.—Staff and escort of Brig.-Gen. HAMILTON.

Officers wounded	3
Privates killed	1

The General's horse was shot under him.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Indian Tragedies—The Mormon Emigration—Different Classes—Fruit Crops.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 25, 1862.

Indian tragedies continue on the Northern Emigrant route, as well as in Minnesota. Mr. W. H. GROVES and a party of seven dropped into this city on Saturday. Traveling by starlight and in by-paths or no paths, they managed to miss their Indian friends, and avoided delay and loss on that account. The party sighted about seven hundred emigrant wagons, whose destination was for the most part the gold-fields north. Those emigrants gave the Indians a hard name for highway robbery and murder on the route, hundreds of both sexes, and all ages of the whites having fallen before the attacks of the incensed and bloodthirsty Bannacks and Shoshones.

These statements are in unison with the reports of occasional straggling sufferers, who are fortunate enough to escape to the settlements in this Territory. Last week I noted some circumstances in connection with a disastrous Indian attack on emigrants on the Oregon road. A party of fifteen persons, well-armed and mounted, and with four pack-animals, left Lasson's Meadows on the 3d inst., bound, some for Denver City, and others for different parts of the States. They journeyed up the Humboldt to the junction of the roads, near City Rocks. Traveling thence, on the morning of the 12th, toward Salt-Lake, they heard the lowing of cattle and discovered camp-fires off the road. Anxious to buy some meat, two or three of the company proceeded towards what they supposed was an emigrant camp, but what they soon discovered was really an Indian camp. The chief and several Indians met the party, told them the five hundred head of cattle near by belonged to him and his band, and requested them to return and fetch the captain and the remainder of the company, and they could trade for all the beef they wished. The whites here became suspicious, and on joining the rest of their company, the whole party determined to declined trading, and to renew their march. After going a short distance, however, they were fired upon from the roadside, when a precipitate retreat was begun, the whites ahead, and some two score Indian cavalry and a larger body of similar infantry in the rear. On to De Cassure Creek, about twenty miles, the running fight continued, resulting in one white man being slightly wounded, and all the horses, four of which were abandoned, and two "gave out." Here the whites took to the cañon, with the intention of fortifying among the rocks, three of them falling, however, before the party gained that position. The unequal fight continued till dark, the whites losing another man, and four being wounded, two fatally, the other two having each an arm broken. Three hours before midnight the Indians made off with their booty—the animals and some arms and ammunition. The company then carried the two men who were mortally wounded down to the creek, and laid them side by side, and then moved off cautiously toward the Utah settlements, which after being five days without food, six of them finally reached in safety; for three, Messrs. JACKSON and GRANT and SAMUEL RILEY, the last one wounded, concluded to return to the *Humboldt* with an emigrant company, who were met near Bear River.

The six who came to Salt Lake—Messrs. C. McBride, John Andrews, James White, Eli Wilkinson, —— Lawson, and Johnson Foster, the last wounded—intend to pursue their journey eastward. The killed are reported as follows: John Comer and John Sharp, of Calloway County, Mo.; Mr. Goodman, of St. Louis; Joseph Snow, of Napa Valley, Cal.; William Davis, of Stockton, Cal.; and Benj. White, from Arkansas or Missouri.

These numerous savage outrages will probably induce emigrants next year to keep on the most traveled routes, where they can refit at various points, and where assistance in emergency is more accessible.

As anticipated last week, the Mormon emigrants are arriving in large numbers. Two Danish companies, under Capts. MADSEN and LILJENQUIST, and collectively numbering some five hundred souls, eighty wagons, and three hundred yoke of cattle, arrived on Tuesday. HOMER DUNCAN's train arrived yesterday, with about five hundred souls. The two first are what are called "independent" companies; that is, they pay their own way to this place. The last company is one of those which come from the Missouri River with teams sent hence in the Spring, so these cattle have made a journey of two thousand miles this Summer, and some of them from the remote settlements will have traveled twenty-six hundred miles since last Winter.

There are several points of difference between the Mormon emigrants and those bound for California. The California emigrants embrace the more vigorous portion of the population, travel mostly with horse teams, have considerable fine stock, principally large mares, with them, though occasionally good horned creatures and sheep are taken through. The Mormon emigrants, excepting under the handcart *régime*, come invariably with ox-teams, have very little extra stock with them, and that of the ordinary kinds, and are composed of the "working class" almost exclusively, of all ages indiscriminately, as they come on account of a religious idea, more than for temporal prosperity. The California pilgrims, being mostly Western people, have the usual woolen overshirt and soft hat, with pants tucked in boots, while the Mormon travelers may be noted by coat, vest, suspenders, a few stovepipe hats, and, among the females, an occasional well-worn shawl, a stuff dress, or smaller article of faded silk.

The Mormons make no complaint of Indian difficulties on the road. But these emigrants invariably maintain a strict organization and constant guard, particularly during those portions of the journey where Indian depredations may occur; and further, make it their boast that they never, in any instance, take the blood of a redskin where it can be avoided.

BRIGHAM and his company return this afternoon from his southern trip, having made a distance, since Sept. 1, of near eight hundred miles, and preached and exhorted in every settlement of any pretension on the route.

In the Bowery, on Sunday, religious and political returned missionaries addressed the people, and gave hopeful reports of the state of the "cause" among the "heathen" east of the Rocky Mountains.

Secretary FULLER is expected in to-morrow from a trip to California. Gov. HARDING has been rusticating for a short time in the valley south of this.

We are in the height of the peach season, usual price two dollars per bushel. The most exacting horticulturist must be satisfied with peach and plum crops in Utah, for the trees are often broken down with the loads of fruit.

—Gen. Hardee, who commands a division of Bragg's army, is said to be in the last stages of consumption.

POPULAR TOPICS.

Horatio Seymour's Conservatism.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In common, doubtless, with most of your readers, I have perused Mr. SEYMOUR'S Cooper Institute speech with great curiosity. This curiosity has been repaid by a greater amount of astonishment than I had previously supposed myself capable of—astonishment at the strange discrepancy between its premises and its conclusions—between the facts of his conduct and the inference of his argument.

Mr. SEYMOUR claims for himself and the party, or the fragment of a party, which he represents, the special merit of *conservatism.* He professes to be the peculiar advocate and defender of law and order, against the pestilent radical Republicans, who have loosened the foundations of society and government. Being myself, by nature and instinct, a conservative, by education and habits of life the very opposite of a radical, having long believed that our country was growing too democratic, and becoming infested with a spirit of lawlessness, I involuntarily turn to any man professing conservative opinions, with a prejudice in his favor. But on examining the grounds of Mr. SEYMOUR'S profession, my disappointment is complete and unmitigated.

First, what *is* a Conservative? A man who wishes to preserve the government and institutions of his country. He is opposed to all sudden and violent changes; whence it follows of course, as the greater includes the less, that he abhors all insurrection. He will even resist reforms which he admits to be desirable in their nature, because he fears that the agitation of them may be attended with disorder, and diminution of reverence for legal authority.

The term *conservative,* in itself, is neither a good nor a bad epithet. Its honor or dishonor depends on the nature of the government and institutions to be preserved. These may be free or despotic. There is all the difference imaginable between a conserative in Austria and one in Belgium or Switzerland. The Government of the United States had for more than half a century contributed largely to the material and moral prosperity of its citizens. Whatever its faults, (and it had and has great ones) no man can propose a preferable substitute for it. The title of conservative, therefore, is one of which every American may be justly proud.

But what are Mr. SEYMOUR'S claims to be *par excellence* the champion of conservatism? His associates and leaders were, his *protégés* are, men who for eight years, and Heaven only knows how much longer, carried on a most deliberate and elaborate conspiracy against the Government, with a view to get possession of it by a *coup d'etat*; who commenced carrying out their operations by plundering all the public and private property they could lay their hands on; who, when foiled in their attempt to seize the whole country, tore off that part which they could control, and have been trying ever since to conquer as much of the rest as they could reach, taking possession of it by simple brute force, without regard to the repeatedly expressed wish of the inhabitants.

This is a singular species of conservatism, a most extraordinary way of supporting the Government, the Union and the Constitution.

Leaving the present crisis, I look back to the time when Mr. SEYMOUR and his friends were in power, before the calamitous advent of the Black Republicans. During that period of eight years I equally fail to find evidence of that conservatism, that devotion to law and order which he now so strenuously professes. On the contrary, I discover a continual tendency to innovation, illegality and disorder. Things were drifting to the *very worst form of lawlessness*—that state which is neither anarchy nor despotism, but a vibration between both. At the Capital the Constitution was being altered in the interest of Slavery. In the South no stranger's life or property was safe. In the West new territory was given up to the mercy of Border Ruffians. In the North the Government did all in its power to promote a similar apotheosis of violence. Thus, when President BUCHANAN had to select an officer specially charged with the execution of the Federal laws in our City, he picked out the very man who was the incarnation of all lawlessness, rioting and rowdyism—a man not without talent and energy fitting him to shine in certain situations, who, for instance, if his pugilistic abilities had been scientifically cultivated, might have been a distinguished "champion of the middle weights," but who was about as fit for United States Marshal as JOHN C. HEENAN for United States President.

This is the manner in which Mr. SEYMOUR'S friends when in power upheld law and order.

Turning to Mr. S.'s theory of the war, I am equally puzzled. He says it is to be carried on "for the restoration of the Union and the preservation of the Constitution." Very well: but the great majority of the Republicans claim to be fighting for the same objects. So, here we are at cross purposes, until we have ascertained to what precise point Mr. S. wishes to carry the Union and Constitution back. And as, according to him, all the evils of the country began with the advent of the Republicans to power, the Union and Constitution which he wants restored and preserved are evidently those of PIERCE and BUCHANAN, with BRECKENRIDGE, FLOYD and BENJAMIN in high places, some imbecile Northern tool of theirs in the Presidential Chair, Slavery the guiding spirit of all our home and foreign politics, nineteen millions of freemen going for nothing, and "the everlasting nigger," or the everlasting nigger's master lord and master of the situation.

Surely, Mr. SEYMOUR cannot have forgotten, surely he cannot expect his hearers so soon to forget, that it was this very state of things which became so odious, so oppressive, so menacing, so utterly and in every way intolerable, that a large majority of the North and West shook it off at all hazards, risking civil war, disunion, anything, rather than submit to it longer. And if that is the phase of the Union and Constitution which he wishes to restore, how is he to do it by fighting, unless he can persuade our army to fraternize with that of LEE, and attack Washington instead of Richmond? For the traitors are now only seeking by violence what they before sought by intrigue, the subjugation of the free majority, and the elevation of the slaveholding oligarchy on their heads.

There is but one other noticeable point in Mr. G.'s speech—his boast that the Democratic party made no arrests while in power, and will make none if it regains power. In reply to the first vaunt we may say, thank you for nothing. What possible—I dont say *reason,* but pretext or excuse could Mr. BUCHANAN'S administration have found for arresting you or me, or any other opponent of it? Did it not try hard to discover some such pretexts at the time of JOHN BROWN'S invasion of Virginia, and try unsuccessfully? Did it not do its utmost in encouraging mob violence against us? The second is also a safe assertion and a meaningless one. It has notoriously been the practice of the Democratic party at the North to infringe on individual liberty, not by *process* of law, but by *denial* of law. Thus, were Mr. SEYMOUR (which God forbid!) to become President of the United States, I do not believe that he would put me into Fort Lafayette, but I do believe that if Bully RYNDERS, or any of the other bullies whom he might appoint to office, should insult or injure me, he would throw every impediment in the way of my procuring justice.

Before concluding I must say one word to my friend, Mr. JOHN VAN BUREN, whom I am very sorry to see in such company, and still more sorry am I to find that his recent illness has so greatly impaired his memory. He says deliberately, and after much careful reflection, that the most contemptible failure ever known in the shape of a Government is that of the Republican Party. I can, without going very far out of the way, show him a failure infinitely more contemptible. It is that of the men who in 1856 decided the extension of Slavery not to be a practical question, and undertook to govern the country upon that hypothesis. Your obedient servant,

OCT. 15, 1862. C. A. BRISTED.

The Indians are Neither Traitors nor Rebels.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the hope of preventing unjust prejudice against a much wronged people, permit me to offer the following considerations. The Indians, as a race, have a high sense of honor and justice, and whenever they have manifested the opposite of these traits, it has been but as the echo or reaction of treachery and meanness which has been practiced upon them by the whites. Those who are acquainted with the fraudulent transactions of traders and speculators, and the frequent outrages and murders committed upon them by lawless men, against whom they have no protection, will not be surprised to learn that the Indians did not regard their outbreak in Minnesota as an act against law, but in sustainment of law. It was, in their view, an act of self-defence, on the acknowledged principle, "When, in the course of events, a community cannot have the protection of law, it has a right to fall back upon its original instincts of preservation and aggression." It is well known that the Indian Department has been for a series of years under the control of the Slave Power, through whose agents they have been victimized by unnecessary wars, and by robbing them of their dues to advance traitorous designs upon our Government; and owing to the failure of the Commissioner (DOLE) to pay their annuities at the proper time, or to give them assurance of protection and justice, the Indians in Minnesota were in a high degree discouraged, and easily driven to exasperation when rebel emissaries told them that the Government meant to take their land and cheat them of all their dues, and that the Commissioner was coming to them to arrange for taking possession of their choice lands on each side of Red River. It was to resist him and to defend themselves against further aggression upon their property and persons that they made the onslaught upon their pale-faced neighbors. The great mistake of the white race consists in the assumption that all the country belongs to it, and that the red man has no right to his birth-place and to his inheritance—no rights to a sovereign nationality and to a country of its own. Whereas, the Indian feels that his rights are sacred and must be held with jealous care. And since this feeling of the Indian is but the natural instinct of humanity, and recognized alike in the Divine law, which enjoins love to our neighbor, and in the principle which affirms that "all men are endowed by their Maker with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," it is but just and right that the enormous provocations which the Indians have had—the bitter wrongs under which they are smarting, and under which they have been forced to act, should be taken in the account against the vindictive punishment which some are disposed to invoke for what they have done. Respectfully, JOHN BEESON.

The Wisdom of President Lincoln's Emancipation and Colonization Schemes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is one of the flattering unctions which the rebel leaders have been laying to their souls, and diffusing through the minds of their ignorant dupes, that President LINCOLN is an ordinary man, below the mediocrity of statesmen, and not eminent even as a politician. Sustained as they were in the impression they have conveyed through every caricature of language and of pencil, by the President's plain, and, if you will, awkward exterior, they have made a wide and a fatal mistake in ignoring the calibre of his mind, and more especially in underrating the political wisdom—using that term in its largest comprehension—which Mr. LINCOLN either intuitively or by acquisition, is possessed of. Mr. LINCOLN'S unassuming manner, his want of that imposing presence which makes a man appear great on small occasions, will always leave upon the casual observer an underestimate of his real power. The imposing great man is known to every one who approaches him. Few can know Mr. LINCOLN except by the record of his public life. But those who do know him socially, know that his mind is an intellectual gem of the first water—quiescent under ordinary light, but in favoring positions throwing off the most brilliant flashes, and playing with the rays like a finely cut diamond. Rough and opaque on the outside, like the mineral geode, 'tis only when access is gained to his heart that the light of its brilliant crystals is emitted. Mr. LINCOLN'S personal character is but the type of his public life, which has been developed with less of demagogical policy, and more of truthfulness to the inner man, than that perhaps of any statesman of modern times. Only occasions of great public interest—important political crises—such only as would appeal to a manly heart, and to a mental organization conscious of great power, has ever drawn him forth upon the political arena. It is time that his countrymen should begin to judge him by his public career, and to form their estimate of his statesmanship by the proved wisdom of his public acts. The vigilant leaders of the rebellion are beginning to appreciate the man they have to cope with, and no better evidence of the estimate they have formed of him can be wanted, than is found in the necessity for his recent adoption of a body-guard to attend him in his daily avocations. It is becoming quite evident that the leaders of the rebellion now fear the continuance of President LINCOLN in office, more than they fear any succession that can follow him. The President entered upon the duties of his office, with an hereditary right to judge the South. He is himself of the best Southern stock. His infant recollections are all Southern. He drank in with his mother's milk his first knowledge of Southern polity. The fortunate necessities of early life threw him, with his great heart and strong will, into the producing hive of the Southwest—a manly competitor among the laboring class. His superior understanding gave him the *entrée* to the society of the dominant class, and made him cognizant of its peculiar relations to the general body politic. His own individual instincts led him to compete for the honors of maturer life with the sturdiest representatives of the great Northern hive of industry and enterprise. The "battle of life" with him has been a battle with giants. He now views from a loftier standpoint than any living man the conflict of civilization and serfdom which is now taxing the energies of our great country. Mr. LINCOLN is no accident in this contest. He is a legitimate product of the times—a creation of Providence. His adaptation to the circumstances in which he is placed, and his perfect comprehension of his position, is becoming manifest to both parties in this war of principles. Extremists are active on both sides, working on old issues with the one-idea zeal and perseverance of monomaniacs. Legislatures, loyal and disloyal, are controlled by them, and the military operations of the two belligerents, under their zealous but short-sighted direction, have made the contending parties severally wiser by costly and bitter experience. But amid all this rashness and lack of foresight, President LINCOLN, acting on his unaided judgment, has made no mistake, has led the country in no wrong or devious track. The Government when led by him has in no instance been compelled to retrace her steps. In his treatment of the rebels he has presented the olive branch in manifold forms, until he has disarmed them of every truthful pretext, and of every righteous weapon, and has compelled the leaders, in despite of themselves, to unmask their barbarous policy, and display it in all its deformity to the world. He has thrown upon this hooded and cloaked monster such concentrated rays as has compelled it to throw off its disguise, and stand forth revealed to all eyes. While thus exposing the rebel leaders, by their own fatuity, to their own people and to ours, the President's policy still extends the hand and the olive branch to the great Southern people. He now ceases to appeal to those whose intelligence and position should make them the benefactors instead of a curse to their country, and appeals directly to a misguided and injured people—at the same time striking at the very root of their oppressors' power, drawing the fangs of the serpent whose presence has heretofore kept them from the shrine of their true worship.

And here appears the wisdom of the President in the *sequence* of his acts. At the beginning of this rebellion, when the people of the South were startled at the developments of the bold projects of the traitors, whom unconsciously they had placed and kept in power, the people of Georgia, the most intelligent of the Southern communities, were told by Gov. BROWN, with an effrontery of falsehood, which mere impunity seems to make a part of the traitors' code of morals, "that the war was instigated by the North with the design of forming a free black community at the South; the slaves to be set free, and the land divided among them, and their position, civil and political, be made equal to that of the whites. The consequence would be, the negroes would come into the immediate possession of wealth, would be elected to every grade of office; while the poor whites would remain poor, be subject to the caprice of this ignorant and repulsive negro community, would gain a subsistence for their families by laboring for the negro, who would claim among them a social equality, and by their greater numbers would maintain a political superiority." This, and much more, was set forth in the strongest language by Gov. BROWN, and this impression has been maintained, as far as possible, through the whole contest. The effect upon the non-slaveholding whites was, as intended, to create a personal and a community of interest in resisting such an abominable attempt.

Had the President issued his Proclamation of Emancipation before he divulged his policy of colonization, he would have confirmed and intensified the impression which the falsehoods of Gov. BROWN had made on the people of the South, and would have fixed them in a life-and-death struggle to resist its execution, while it would have given the rebel leaders a most effectual weapon, *the prestige of truth,* which they do not now possess. Then we should in reality have to do what is an anomaly in history, but which the rebel leaders are endeavoring to convince the world we must do to succeed, viz., conquer the whole South, man, woman and child. Now we have only to subdue the leading traitors, and it is an even chance that this will be done for us.

President LINCOLN'S Emancipation Message, following as it does the declaration and actual inception of his colonization scheme, will bring out all the desperate elements of the rebellion. It only wants now an authoritative announcement that, in the reorganization of the South, the interests of the non-slaveholders and poor whites are to be consulted, and the work is done. The revolution will commence in their own midst—in their armies even. The soldiers will be forming into hollow squares, and bringing in their officers prisoners under the "old flag." The rebels feel it, and are desperately endeavoring to offset its influence by bidding for sympathy in the Northwest, and attempting to excite a counter rebellion there. Renegades among ourselves are endeavoring to alarm our people with accounts of widespread treason in the Northwestern States, and the certainty of its breaking forth into open rebellion if any more loyal troops are withdrawn from those States. Some of our most respectable and loyal papers are gulled by this secesh ruse. But the move is too late. President LINCOLN has brought their destruction upon their own heads. Let but the poor whites of the South once know that the negroes are to be colonized, and their communities are to be free from the baleful influence on labor and morals, which such a black population will inevitably have when mixed up with a superior race, and all the efforts of the rebel leaders will not keep the Southern soldiery in harness under the secession flag a single month. Col. HAMILTON, of Texas, has already touched the right chord—keep it sounding, and we shall soon have responsive music from the other side of the lines.

ONE WHO KNOWS THE SOUTH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Oct. 6, 1862.

The Colonization of Florida—Views of a Slaveholder.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed in your sheet of the 3d inst., an editorial upon the colonization of Florida with the free blacks of this country in that State. Claiming to be a "Floridian" and a "slave-owner" in that State, owning a large amount of her public domain, I have perused your remarks with much interest. I think them the best of any of the many views given forth that have come to my notice. *Florida* and the *negro character* are subjects often written about by those who have little knowledge of either. I thank you for laying before the public so much of the facts of the magnitude and natural advantages of my State; they are all true, and but just touched upon.

Florida has the best climate of any State of this Union of the United States; the best watered; the greatest variety of *fruits, game, timber, soil* and extended coast of any State; and is, and has been, the most healthy State in the Union for the *past twenty years.* Yet, Sir, I am often asked by those called intelligent, "Is it not very sickly?" Let them look at the census reports of 1850–60. Again I am asked, "Can a white man labor there?" Yes: it never is as *warm* as in *New-York.* The State has a coast of 900 miles, washed by the cooling waters and ocean winds. The best ship timber, and the most of it; her fisheries are capable of an annual income of the former value of her cotton crop; more oysters than would supply the world; soil is not only productive, but can be tilled by one horse, and with a plow that costs $1 50. I have often seen good beef and pork from the stalk from the range, never fed from the crib or store-house. Any man white or black, can live comfortably by farming, if he will work like a Northern farmer two days in the week. Now, to all freedom-loving people let me say, don't trouble yourself about sending our best help out of the country, but let the negro act like a man, and do as he pleases, like other men. If you can make the white people do right, the negro will help them, and they will help the negro. God made nothing in vain. If we strive to do right, all will come out well. I think, Mr. Editor, as you do. Florida is as well adapted to his wants as any country in the known world. As he has not money, I think Government would do well to let him settle, and protect him, on any of her public lands, and give him a homestead of as much as he can till. They are the most faithful, the best natured, the easiest managed, the most law-abiding people of the land. I hope they may all become "free men," and live where it suits them best; they are well enough off if we can get the "dry rot" out of the white folks. I am asked, will the owner and master ever give the negro his rights in the Slave States? Yes; those who have ever been familiar with the negro are his best friends. They know him best. A new system must be established; it will not work handily and smooth at first, but in ten years it will regulate itself, if his friends do not destroy him by false philosophy and their own ignorance, and drive him back into barbarism. The more that settle in Florida the better.

Friends are often more mischievous in results than enemies. Was not BUCHANAN the friend of the South—and I will not say but he *intended* to be of the whole Union, I believe he was—yet his great desire for moderation and peace pleased nobody, and came near destroying the Government. The rebellion came, millions have told the cause, or causes of the rebellion as I have largely shared in its evils, and had as bad things said of me as can be again. I will give my *opinion,* and to me it is so plain that one must be blinder than "Saul" or he knows what made this wicked rebellion. False philosophy, growing out of wicked practices. It takes *root* in, *grows* in and with Slavery. Different policies might have patched it up, but like painting over a shaky or rotten timber, it would not stop or strengthen the same. Pity it had not come instead of the Missouri Compromise—the child may be corrected easier than the man.

Secession! What is it? *Lying, treason, murder!* It breaks three of the ten commandments to start with. I do not feel I have done wrong in owning slaves, to the blacks, while slavery was to abide in the land, but I saw it would fall, and great would be the fall thereof. The South had many friends at the North, but more pretended political croakers. The latter by their acts fanned the South into a flame to consume them. I have thought the President did not use the only sure means of putting it down, and was slow &c., but I see he moved as soon as the people were prepared for it. I have traveled much in the north the past year, and let me as a humble individual, holding no office nor desiring one, say to the north, those who give aid and comfort to this rebellion, by such remarks, as, "I should like to see this rebellion put down but it must be done constitutionally," &c. &c. Are you helping the *South,* friends by such cant? No sir you are destroying her—murdering her sons, widowing her wives, desolating her country—better for the South and for *all,* to say on all occasions (those under contempt of Court—can't be heard)—stop your treason, or I'll help destroy you. All men of the loyal States are a united; so long as you rebel we will use every power for your downfall. If you really "loved Cæsar, love *Rome* more." I love the South—but I would fight this Rebellion by *every power* to destroy it. If you would strike for peace, let one united voice go up—that if you do not lay down your arms before January 1863, then you shall never own slaves or be regarded as having any rights to citizenship—then you act as a true friend.

A SLAVEHOLDER.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Oct. 4, 1862.

Premium and Discount.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A very mischievous confusion of ideas seem to exist in some minds as to the premium on gold and the depreciation of paper. It is assumed that *the rates* in the two cases are *equivalent*; that, whatever premium has to be paid for gold, there is a loss of *the same per centage* on the paper, or on property sold for paper.

The New-York *Express,* the other day, in one of its characteristic articles against the Government Emancipation policy, alleged that a paper dollar was worth only 65½ cents, gold being at 34½ per cent. premium. As no one familiar with the character of the *Express* expects to find in its editorial columns a paragraph without a blunder, or, where it has any personal or party ends to serve, a perversion or misstatement, there was nothing unusual in this instance, whether regarded as a mere piece of stupidity or as an attempt to impose upon its readers.

But in your paper of yesterday the same error appears in the communication of "An Old Merchant" on "The Cotton Supplies." He says:

"Estimating the value of the currency (by the standard of gold) at 67 cents on the dollar, the prices of cotton goods have not advanced in proportion to the raw material. Merrimac Prints are selling, for instance, at 16 cents cash. If paid in gold, 33 per cent. would be deducted. This reduces the price to 10¾ cents. The average price of this print for ten years preceding the breaking out of the rebellion was about 9½ cents a yard. During this time cotton averaged 10 cents a pound, and gold was generally at par. Now cotton is 60 cents a pound, and gold at 33 per cent. premium, yet the advance in this print is less than 20 per cent., if paid in real money."

I fear the "Old Merchant" has got rather rusty in his calculating powers; and if the men who sell Merrimac prints manage their business in this way, they must have less shrewdness than is usual among New-England and New-York merchants, and the mill-owners will soon find it necessary to change their agents. Suppose the dealer sells 10,000 yards on the terms specified, he receives only $1,066 66 in gold. Converting this into paper currency at the rate named, (33 per cent. premium,) he gets but $1,418 66 in paper, while, had he taken paper directly for the goods, he would have had $1,600.

This simple illustration shows the fallacy that lies in regarding premium and discount as identical. In the present disturbed state of the currency it is important that people should keep the distinction in mind. E. W. S.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 17, 1862.

N. B.—Correcting the calculation of your correspondent the advance in Merrimac prints will be shown to have been 20½ per cent. E. W. S.

What is in a Name?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: A Southern journalist professes to find an important significance in the alleged fact, that the Slave States have *names* that may be appropriately used to distinguish their respective inhabitants, while the names of the Free States do not easily admit of such distinctions. It is assumed that the geographical and political relations of the Southern people may be readily and gracefully indicated by the addition of proper terminations to the names of the States to which they respectively belong. Hence we naturally speak of Mississippians, Tennesseeans, Kentuckians, Carolinans, and Virginians. But the author of this singular discovery seems to think it would be in bad taste to speak of the Maineans, the Connecticutters, or the Massachusettsers.

There is either more or less in this matter than the Southern man imagined. For aught that appears we may just as naturally designate Vermonters, Rhode Islanders, and New-Yorkers, in this way, as the people of more southern communities can be distinguished. Moreover, *Jerseyman* sounds as well, especially to a northern ear as Georgian; and a Pennsylvanian is rather more likely to be a loyal and proper person than a Floridan or a Texan. This illustration of the reasoning powers of the Southern political scribes and pharisees is quite as unsatisfactory as the South-side logic employed to justify secret treason and open rebellion, against the best Government in the world.

The rebel writer thinks that this difference in names may have been the result of accident with the older members of the Union; but not so with the new States. On the contrary, he is sure he perceives, in the circumstance noted, abundant evidence that the people of the Free States have never felt that they were entitled to any sovereignty peculiarly their own, and hence they have claimed no separate political individuality. In short, *they have not professed to be a people*; while the inhabitants of the rebellious States do claim to be sovereign powers and a peculiar people. (Their peculiarity is acknowledged as cordially as their assumptions of sovereignty are disputed.)

If it could be shown that the South really had any such aim in the selection of names for States as is implied, it might also appear that those who moulded her domestic institutions contemplated from the beginning the present political disintegration. We have yet to learn that the very names of the Southern States are expressive of disunion, secession,

"Treason, stratagems and spoils."

If they are so, those who are ambitious of such distinctions will be left to the uninterrupted possession and enjoyment of the same. The citizens of the Free States are content to be known, at home and abroad, *as* AMERICANS; and in this hour of fierce conflict and solemn trial, they will answer to the only name that distinguishes the Western Continent and its great Republican Nationality. S. B. B.

Safety of Lieuts. Bumford and Cooper.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of this morning, under head of "Reports from the Various Camp Hospitals, and Names found on a Loose Memorandum—Uncertain whether as Wounded or Dead," I find the following:

Lieut.-Col. G. N. BUMFORD, 42d N. Y. V.
First Lieut. POINSETT COOPER, 42d N. Y. V.

As the uncertainty and doubt involved in this paragraph might occasion much uneasiness in the minds of the relatives and friends of these officers, both of whom were injured in the late serious engagement at Sharpsburgh, permit me to state that Lieut.-Col. BUMFORD'S injuries were occasioned by his horse falling upon, when shot under him, and that Lieut. POINSETT COOPER received a slight wound in the foot, the ball passing over the instep, but fortunately doing but little injury beyond breaking the skin. I am happy to add that both officers have been enabled to leave the hospital at Hoffman's Farm, and have rejoined their regiment.

EDMUND C. CHARLES,
Colonel 42d Infantry N. Y. V.,
Tammany Regiment.

No. 82 SECOND-AVENUE, Oct. 12, 1862.

AFFAIRS IN CALIFORNIA.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

From the San Francisco Herald, Sept. 8.

The movement inaugurated a few evenings since to raise in this city and State a fund in aid of the sick and wounded of the National army and navy, which should be as worthy of the cause as of the loyalty of the Golden State, is already as forward and successful as the most sanguine could reasonably expect. The collections thus far are more than munificent, and make one feel especially proud of San Francisco merchant princes, whose wealth is only exceeded by their liberality and patriotism.

The Central Executive Committee of thirteen citizens, to whom this great work has been confided, have shown themselves worthy of the confidence bestowed. Though their complete organization is yet less than three days old, the splendid amount in various sums of more than *seventy-eight thousand dollars* has been placed in their hands, and each passing day will add still further to this—so that it will not be too much to expect that, by the next steamer, they will be able to remit to the National Sanitary Committee the princely amount of $100,000 as California's first financial installment to the National cause—the more so as no returns have yet been had from any place outside the city.

The Committee of Thirteen had a meeting in the Mayor's office last evening, when the various Sub-Committees reported progress and submitted the following list of

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM MERCHANTS AND BANKERS.

Donohoe, Ralston & Co.	$5,000	Forbes & Babcock	1,000
Cal. Steam Nav'n Co.	5,000	Jones & Bendixen	1,500
Wells, Fargo & Co.	3,000	†B. C. Horn & Co.	1,000
San Francisco Gas Co.	2,500	†McRuer & Merrill	1,000
Wm. T. Coleman & Co.	2,000	†Redington & Co.	1,000
Main & Winchester	2,000	J. D. Farwell	1,000
Samuel J. Hensley	2,000	†Tubbs & Co	1,000
Parrott & Co.	1,000	Moses Ellis & Co	1,000
Davidson & May	1,000	*Macondray & Co	1,000
Banks & Davis	1,000	*DeWitt, Kittle & Co.	1,000
Kellogg, Hewston & Co.	1,000	Murphy, Grant & Co.	1,000
Geo. C. Johnson & Co.	1,000	Roberts, Morrison & Co.	1,000
Conroy & O'Conner	1,000	Samuel A. Wood	1,000
John Sime & Co	1,000	Hobart Bros. & Co.	1,000
Jansen, Bond & Co.	1,000	H. F. Teschemacher	500
J. Seligman & Co.	1,000	Capt. J. B. Thomas	250
Frank Baker	1,000	J. W. Brittain	250
Scholle Bros	1,000	‡Dickinson & Gammans	250
L. & M. Sachs & Co.	1,000	Geo. T. Grimes	250
Haynes & Lawton	1,000	‡C. R. Lolor	250
Dickson, DeWolf & Co	500	Snyder & Reed	250
Geo. J. Brooks & Co.	500	Bray & Brothers	250
Jas. Patrick & Co.	500	J. H. Coghill & Co.	250
Geo. Howes & Co.	500	‡J. De La Montanya	250
C. W. Brooks & Co.	500	Tobin, Bros & Co.	250
J. Frank & Co	500	J. Mora Moss	250
†R. B. Woodward	500	John B. Newton & Co.	250
†Wm. Alvord & Co	500	C. A. Low & Co.	250
†Sneath & Arnold	500	Daniel Meyer & Co.	200
†Dodge & Shaw	500	William L. Dall	200
†Crane & Brigham	500	Uhfelder, Cahn & Co.	150
Miners' Foundry	500	Ross, Dempster & Co.	100
Peter Donahue	500	Mrs. Lucy H. Otis	100
Coffey & Risdon	500	B. Hamburgher	100
Jones, Dixon & Co	500	Newstadter Bros.	100
M. Morganthau	500	D. N. & E. Walter	100
Badger & Lindenberger	500	Adelsdorfer Bros	100
Unger & Bros	100	T. S. Mitchell	50
Cash	100	O. F. Willey	50
Hodge & Wood	100	Captain Smith, bark *Comet*	50
M. Heller & Bro.	100		
Pollack Bro.	100	C. Meinicke	50
Bachman Bro	100	Dr. C. H. Raymond	50
Ernstein Bros	100	J. S. Paxon	50
S. Rich & Bro	100	Wash. Bartlett	50
Rosenstock & Price	100	Hetcht Bros	50
S. Durkelspein & Co.	100	W. & J. Steinhart	50
M. Mayblum	100	Alonzo F. Brown	50
§Wm. B. Johnston	100	Aug. Helbing	50
Reynolds, Reis & Co.	100	S. Hermann	40
Abel Guy	100	S. Meyer	40
F. A. Woodworth	100	S. King & Bro.	25
Calvin Page	100	M. Kohn & Co.	25
Wm H. Osgood	100	Kline & Co	25
Dana Bros. & Co.	100	Thermaur & Zuin	25
John Crane	100	J. J. Eastland	25
E. H. Washburn	100	Howard Engine Company, ⅌ month, during the war	65
T. Young	100		
M. J. Burke	100		
C. C. Webb	100	Washington Market	386
H. M. Hale	100	Journeymen Hat-finishers	100
T. J. Haynes	100		

GEN. WRIGHT DRAWING THE LINES.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Sept. 20.

Gen. WRIGHT has been for some days at San Jose Springs for his health. Yesterday Col. DRUM (Adjutant-General) and Chief Burke returned from a visit to the Springs, where they received the General's instructions and at once set to work to carry them into operation.

The nature of the orders received by the last steamer can only be inferred from the steps that have been already and are about to be taken in consequence of them. We understand, however, that they were minute, stringent and special to this Department. They come to Gen. WRIGHT, Col. DRUM and Chief BURKE. They direct that everywhere the local police and the troops shall act in common for the suppression of disloyal speech and action. At an early day Gen. WRIGHT will appoint a Military Commission, to consist of three officers, who will take cognizance of all cases presented to their notice on this coast.

Directions have been given for the immediate construction on Alcatraz Island of a prison for political offenders. There is plenty of prison-room already there for no small number, but it is the intention to be quite prepared for whatever the future may bring forth. Capt. WINDER has hitherto been in command of Alcatraz. He has been relieved, and Capt. BLACK now has charge of that important fort.

Gen. WRIGHT had issued an order calling the attention of all in his Department to sections 5 and 6 of the Confiscation act. He had also ordered the exclusion from the mail and the express of the Stockton *Argus,* the Stockton *Democrat,* the San José *Tribune,* the Visalia *Post,* and the Visalia *Equal Rights Expositor.*

J. M. NEVILLE, Sheriff and Provost-Marshal of Solano County, had arrested in Benicia one Maj. MCKAY, a prominent politician, and, until the advent of the present Administration, an office-holder. His secession proclivities, which exhibited themselves in treasonable talk, were the cause of the arrest.

TROOPS FOR THE EAST.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Sept. 14.

We understand that a new regiment is to be called for by the United States in this State, through Gov. STANFORD. This, of course, has nothing to do with the private enterprise of raising a regiment to be delivered at Panama, which bids fair to be carried into effect; for some wealthy gentlemen of this city, being desirous of raising, arming, equipping and sending to the East a full regiment of 1,000 Californians, wrote to Gen. HALLECK on the subject, and from that distinguished Californian received last night the following reply:

"WASHINGTON—sent 13th, received 15th.

Wm. M. Lent, R. M. Jessup, Eugene L. Sullivan, Wm. D. Chapman:

If 1,000 men for the war are placed at Panama from California, passage will be provided thence for them. By order of the Secretary of War.

C. R. BUCKINGHAM, Brig.-Gen. A. A. G."

Mr. LENT inquired to-day at the Pacific Mail Steamship office what it would cost to take soldiers down to the Isthmus, and learned that to take 1,000 men to Panama by steamer, would cost $83,000! Possibly some other means of conveyance may be provided.

THE BRODERICK ESTATE.

From the Alta California, Sept. 19.

The auction rooms of Messrs. COBB, SINTON & BOND were filled with an anxious and expectant crowd yesterday, on the occasion of the sale of the extensive city real property owned by the late D. C. BRODERICK. The bidding was spirited throughout, and the aggregate of sales amounted to $170,350. The terms of sale, as announced, were 10 per cent. down, and the balance on confirmation of sale by the Probate Court and delivery of deeds. Portions of the Red House tract, on Mission and Howard streets, brought remarkably good prices, probably for homesteads. The water lots, too, sold well, and property on Market-street seemed especially sought after by bidders.

A REFUGEE FROM TEXAS.

J. B. BACCHUS, Jr., a native of Mississippi, and at the outbreak of the rebellion, conducting a paper in San Antonio, Texas, is now in San Francisco. In July, '61, and just after the receipt of the news of the Federal defeat at Bull Run, he was driven with his family from Texas. He made his way with them across Mexico, and after great hardships and fatigue, reached San Francisco safely.

THE POPULATION OF SAN FRANCISCO.

From the Alta California.

The most surprising statistical information contained in the invaluable directory of H. G. LANGLEY, now on the eve of issuance from the press, relates to our population. Of the more than thirty-four thousand names, thirty-two thousand are white males over 21 years of age. This is an increase over the number of last year of four thousand, or nearly nineteen per cent. For the consolation of old bachelors and widowers, we will inform them that the number of females in this city over 18 years is seventeen thousand five hundred; and of damsels "mostly" under this ripe age, over twenty-five thousand. This exhibits an increase of twenty-three hundred of maidens and matrons over 18, or upwards of fifteen per cent. Of girls under 18, the increase is nearly twenty per cent. The annual increase of children to our permanent population exceeds 5,000. According to the census returns of the compiler of the Directory, the total population of the City of San Francisco is set down at 91,825. These figures are founded on the most reliable data, and as the greatest industry and care has been taken to enumerate all the people living in our midst, we believe the returns are as accurate as could be obtained in any other way. The number of white males over 21—names in the Directory—32,000. The number of females over 18, 17,500. The number of males under 21, and females under 18, 25,600. Males, foreigners, and names refused, 4,200. Chinese, male and female, 3,250. Colored, 1875. Besides these, there is our great "floating" population, larger, probably, than in any other city of this size in the Union. The number of transient boarders, soldiers, fresh-water sailors, and others doing business on our Bay waters, besides some who live, like "Bummer and Lazarus," on the town, must amount to at least 8,000, which, added to the above figures, gives the aggregate of our population at 91,825. The only cities in the United States which can outnumber San Francisco are New-York, 813,668; Philadelphia, 565,531; Brooklyn, 266,664; Baltimore, 212,419; Boston, 177,481; New-Orleans, 168,472; Cincinnati, 161,044; St. Louis, 151,780; Chicago, 109,263. The City of Pittsburgh, with its suburbs, numbers 115,000, but the place proper only, 49,465. Thus it appears that San Francisco, a town virtually but thirteen years old, already ranks as *tenth* amongst the cities of the United States. In another decade, it is probable, if no unforeseen untoward reverses occur, that this city will have outstripped eight of the ten that now surpass it in population.

THE OLD AND NEW POLICY.

A Speech from Senator Trumbull.

In a speech delivered at Jackson, Mich., on Oct. 9, Senator Trumbull said:

"In the Shenandoah Valley we purchased hay, and paid $30 per ton to rebels, and other articles in proportion. Everything in Tennessee was under the same policy. When we took Memphis the rebels obtained three or four prices. Plantations near Nashville, not occupied by a single white person, and entirely cultivated by blacks, the owners being in the rebel army, were protected by our soldiers, who stood guard over these plantations and men raising cotton, the proceeds to go into the hands of rebels, to furnish means to fight from. When laborers escaped they were driven back.

We didn't meet with very great success with that policy. Some in the North thought it time to change. That's the issue; that's why I refer to history to bring before you the issue.

Your Representatives in Congress thought the time for a change of policy had come. Republicans generally supported it, with some few exceptions; not many, thank God. They soon went to work vigorously to initiate measures to bring it about. They appealed to the President, and urged that our troops be allowed to forage on the enemy, and make war on the enemy.

Measures were introduced to carry out the confiscation act. That provided and made clear the right to seize their property and defray the expenses of the war. It is also directed that every rebel's slave should be forever free! [Applause.] The law declared that wherever our army went the slaves of rebels were free. [Applause.]

Now, some Democrats claim to be, *par excellence,* friends of the Constitution and laws, and the enforcement of the laws. So am I. Will they go with us? In the greater part of my State, of those who have come back from the army, I have not met one who has said he was in favor of guarding rebel property, and I've seen a great many. I met, traveling, a captain from Northern Alabama, who came home to recruit for his regiment, who told me that the last thing he did was to detail a guard of four for that purpose.

How about this other policy? If you conduct the war on the old principle, you will fight eternally. You support the means of feeding them. They are all against you. You are now or have been purchasing and paying for cotton belonging to rebels. What chance has a Union man there? Take two in Memphis, for instance: One was disposed to be loyal, and the other a rebel. The loyal man had everything taken from him, and barely escaped with his life. The rebel was protected by the rebel army and by us. This game was "heads I win, tails you lose." He won. Could you expect any Union men in the South under such practice?

This Confiscation act saved Maryland. When the rebels received no recruits, it surprised them and us. Why? The Confiscation act was like a sword hanging over them if they joined. When the rebel army would be driven out, everything would be gone. That saved us, and disappointed them.

In Kentucky their recruits will be few, except those taken by the conscription act. They may force a great many into their ranks, but few will join voluntarily.

Had such a law been enacted in the beginning, we would have had tens of thousands of Union men in the South, where we now havn't one. Every one found it their interest to join the rebellion until this law was passed.

This was done by the Republicans to put down the rebellion. There are Democrats in favor of this, while others cry out against the Proclamation. I don't mean the great Democratic party, for hundreds and thousands who belonged to it volunteered and sacrificed their blood, and are true patriots. I speak only of those who oppose these efficient means.

I learned from Gen. CURTIS, who was in command at Pea Ridge and of the Southwest, that PILLOW'S negroes came within his lines, and he was about to free them, when he got word from PILLOW that his case did not come within the act. [Laughter.] There never was a more impudent thing since the time the devil took our Saviour upon the mountains, and offered him all before him if he would fall down and worship him. What more impudent thing than for PILLOW to claim that he didn't come within the law?"

Parson Brownlow and the Evacuation of Cumberland Gap.

Parson BROWNLOW writes from Cincinnati, under date of Oct. 15, to the Philadelphia *Press,* defending the course taken by Gen. MORGAN in evacuating Cumberland Gap. After stating some facts which are already known, he says:

"Now, the papers talk about instituting a Court of Inquiry, to look into the subject of this retreat. I pronounce the retreat right and proper; and I assert that it was conducted with a skill and daring which entitle Gen. MORGAN, and the officers and men under his command, to the highest honors. Still, I hold that the Court ought to be called, and if I were a member of Congress I would urge its call, not to look into Gen. MORGAN'S conduct, but to indict, try and punish the Government of the United States and the army authorities, for making the retreat necessary, and for leaving so gallant an army for so many months, surrounded, destitute of clothes, provisions and money, when the facts were made known to the authorities at Washington, and they were implored to send this army relief. Let the Court be called, but let it be to sit in judgment upon the Government, to correct its mismanagement and culpable remissness.

I may be regarded as talking plainly, but I do it over my own signature, and I am responsible for it and ready to atone for all I say, privately or through the Press. I feel for the six regiments of East Tennessee infantry and the two of cavalry, in his army, and for their destitute and suffering families left behind. Besides, I have a son who is Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourth Tennessee Regiment, and who has been here on furlough for twenty-four hours, naked, barefooted, and bareheaded, his mother having furnished him. I did not see him, but learn that he left here for his command in good health, perfectly cheerful, and without uttering one word of complaint, speaking in the highest terms of his superior officers.

But I must tell another disgraceful truth. Those East Tennessee troops, who have been *five* to *nine months* in the service, drilling, and doing picket duty, and other labors, have never received *one dollar of their wages,* and are now destitute of money, and are so naked as not to be in a condition to be seen by decent society. Whose fault is this? Somebody is to blame, and I hold that the blame should rest upon the authorities at Washington. In this naked, starved out, and destitute condition, without shoes, hats, clothes, or tents, they are ordered into Northwestern Virginia. The two Kentucky, and one Indiana regiment, have had *friends* to interfere on their behalf, and they are allowed to come back home to fight for their own firesides. But the poor East Tennesseeans have no friends who can be heard or respected in their behalf. They are now ordered into these ice-bound mountains of Virginia, to be starved out, frozen to death, and butchered by superior forces, without money, clothes or tents. I predict a general rebellion and revolt, and hope it may come, if they are forced into Virginia. If they have the pluck I think they have, they will suffer themselves to be shot before they will obey the order! The want to fight their way into Tennessee, where their families are starving, plundered and oppressed, because the heads of their families are in the United States service. Let it be remembered that whilst our Generals find it impracticable to cross into East Tennessee with an army and its necessary transportations, BRAGG and KIRBY SMITH can cross the same mountains into Kentucky, and invade that State! Let our Government, then, turn over to Brig.-Gen. CARTER or SPEARS this Cumberland Gap army and its accompaniments, and I will undertake that they will go into East Tennessee, take the country, and hold it!

I now propose to the Government, in good faith, to give me the command of 15,000 men, including these East Tennessee regiments, and all the outfit necessary, and I promise to take East Tennessee before Christmas, and to hold it and its railroads. I am in earnest in making this request. I am sick and tired of this criminal and uncalled for delay in seizing upon the strong points of the rebellion. Besides, I am able to go into *active* service, and if I can't go into the army, I must at once start a paper at the North, for the benefit of Northern sympathizers with this rebellion, and secession Generals and secession Staff Officers who are in the United States army!

Decisions by Tax Commissioner Boutwell.

THE TRADES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 7, 1862.

SIR: Yours of 2d inst. is received. In reply to your inquiries, I have the honor to say that—

1. Bakeries, brick-kilns, saw and grist mills, printing establishments, lime-kilns and other establishments, in which are made or produced bread, bricks, boards or other lumber, flour and meal, books, lime, printers' ink, maps and other articles, are classed under the head of dealer, and as such are required to take license.
2. Stone-cutters, workers in marble, &c., are required to take license as manufacturers.
3. A dealer, whose occupation or business it is to sell to those who buy to sell again, is a wholesale dealer; one who sells to consumers generally is a retail dealer.
4. Neither builders of houses or ships are required to take license.
5. In establishments where leather undergoes the process of tanning, as well as currying, it is my opinion that only one license is needed, as long as the business is carried on by the same party, upon the same premises.

Cider and vinegar are regarded as manufactures, and follow the law in that respect.

Very respectfully,
GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Commissioner.

To CHARLES HUDSON, Esq., Assessor Sixth Massachusetts District, Lexington, Mass.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 13, 1862.

SIR: Your letter of the — instant has been received. You inquire whether potters are liable to tax as manufacturers, and also as to whether their agents each and severally are liable to license as commercial brokers.

If I properly understand your business as explained by you, you will be required to take out license as manufacturers of pottery ware, which license authorizes you to sell the same on the premises where manufactured. Goods sold at the manufactory may be delivered by means of your teams without peddlers' license. If, however, you send out loads of your products to be sold from the wagons, you must take peddlers' license for each team so engaged. A clerk or agent employed by you exclusively, may travel for the purpose of soliciting orders without license as a commercial broker. The tax of 3 per cent. must be paid monthly, at your manufactory, on the amount of products sold or removed for consumption or sale. Very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Commissioner.

To Messrs. Edmands & Co., Charlestown, Mass.; F. B. Norton & Co., Worcester, Mass.; E. & L. B. Norton, Bennington, Vt.; O. L. & A. K. Ballard, Burlington, Vt.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 11, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: In answer to your communication of 8th inst., I must say that parties doing business as bankers, brokers, and land warrant brokers, must take three licenses. See section 61, Excise law.

Incorporated banks dealing in coin, currency and exchange are subject to license as brokers.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) GEO S. BOUTWELL,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Messrs. JOHN H. ROCHESTER & BRO., Rochester, N. Y.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Oct. 11, 1862.

SIR: Your letter of the 9th inst. has been received. A separate stamp is required for each document—one for the bond, and another one for the mortgage. I am, Sir, very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Commissioner.

ISAAC BUTTS, Esq., Rochester, N. Y.

STEAM ENGINE BUILDERS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Oct. 16, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 14th inst. is at hand. The general principle running through the Excise law is, that each particular manufacture is taxed for its value, though materials used in its production are in themselves manufactures on which a duty has been previously paid. This is true of engines made from iron on which a duty has been paid. There is no tax on repairs done upon machinery.

Very respectfully,
GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Commissioner.

Messrs. FLETCHER, HARRISON & Co., North River Iron Works, No. 266 West-street, New-York.

Ex-Governor Hunt Accepts the Congressional Nomination.

In his letter accepting the Congressional nomination for the District comprising Genesee, Niagara and Wyoming Counties, Ex-Gov. HUNT first reviews his past course and then lays down his platform for the future, as follows:

If I were placed in the House of Representatives by your voice, neither my feeling nor my sense of duty would lead me to make any factious opposition to the Administration. So far from it, I would seek to strengthen and invigorate the executive arm by supporting all legitimate measures for the prosecution of the war to a speedy, successful and honorable termination. When the armies engaged in resistance to the power of the Union are so far subdued as to lay down their arms and submit to the authority of the Government, I would seek to aid in laying the foundations of a lasting peace on the basis of the old Constitution, in the fervent hope that the country may once more enjoy, under its protecting power, that tranquility and security which it was intended to confer. I would resist all measures from whatever quarter to subvert the Constitution or place difficulties in the way of its entire restoration.

We must remember that the object of the war is to save the Constitution from the assaults of those who wrongfully seek to overturn it. At the same time, I would advocate integrity and economy in every branch of the public expenditure, in the hope of doing something to lighten and equalize the burdens of taxation. It concerns the whole people to rebuke the corruptions and arrest the profligacy which have in too many instances disgraced the conduct of the war. Even with the utmost probity and vigilance on the part of public agents, the exhaustion of our financial resources is fearfully rapid, and if too long continued cannot fail to bring upon the country the worst evils of National bankruptcy.

I will only add, as the result of all my observation and experience, that in discharging official responsibilities, a calm spirit of justice and moderation is indispensable to the safety and welfare of a nation. This is specially true at a time when the existence of the Constitution is in peril. No remedy will be found in the promptings of excited passions, or the dreams of a blind fanaticism. It is only by the enlightened exercise of manly firmness, united with comprehensive patriotism and a wise regard for the teachings of history and experience, that we will save the Union, preserve constitutional liberty, vindicate the capacity of man for self-government, and place our country once more in its rightful position among the nations of the earth.

You must permit me to say in conclusion that no motive of private ambition could prompt me to seek a place in the Congress of the United States in times like these. It presents no personal attractions for me. If it were possible, I would gladly be of some use to my country in the hour of convulsion and trial. Should it be your will to have it so, I will consent to serve according to the best of my ability. But instead of soliciting your voices, I would desire that every citizen should exercise his right of suffrage according to his own convictions of propriety and duty.

WASHINGTON HUNT.

LOCKPORT, Oct. 13, 1862.

A BRITISH LECTURER IN AMERICA.—Mr. T. MASON JONES, a highly popular and accomplished orator, was one of the passengers last week by the *Persia,* and is now staying at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. The London *American,* noticing his departure for the New World, said:

"Mr. JONES visits the United States for the purpose of giving a series of lectures on various topics, literary and biographical, including a European's view of the rebellion; and when we say to our readers on the other side that he is the most successful lecturer who has yet taken the platform in this country, not excepting the author of 'Pickwick,' we insure for them an intellectual pleasure, and when we tell them furthermore that Mr. JONES has been an unswerving, and (so far as the majority of his English admirers are concerned) unthanked friend of the Union from the commencement of hostilities, we feel confident that we insure for him everywhere among our countrymen a cordial and generous reception."

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The heavy reconnoitering parties under Gens. HANCOCK and HUMPHREYS, which proceeded from the Army of the Potomac in the direction of Winchester on Thursday, returned to their positions again on Friday, as stated in our special dispatches. The party under Gen. HUMPHREYS was followed by rebel cavalry and artillery to within a short distance of Shepherdstown, and one of our men was killed and six wounded. We captured a number of prisoners, and it is understood that the rebels had between forty and fifty men killed and wounded while disputing our advance.

Yesterday we published a report, received from Fortress Monroe, that a skirmish had taken place at Blackwater River, near Suffolk. We learn that Gen. PECK has been greatly reinforced at Suffolk and his right flank is effectually covered by gunboats in the Nansemond River. An attack from the rebels is hourly awaited. Our outposts beyond Suffolk have been strengthened, and excellent defensive operations are being prosecuted vigorously. The rebels are supposed to have but eight thousand men on the south side of James River, in Virginia and North Carolina. It is said that we can have fifty thousand men there in twenty-four hours, and in forty-eight hours afterwards have Petersburgh and Richmond, and that before the rebels know what we are doing. Why not do it, then?

We have advices from Port Royal to the 4th inst. through our special correspondent. Gen. BRANNAN and his command had returned from Jacksonville, Fla., and full particulars of the expedition will be found in our correspondent's letter. The negro church at Hilton Head was dedicated to Divine service on Sunday, the 12th inst., and a black man from Savannah, named ABRAM MURCHISON, was installed a Pastor. The exercises on the occasion were quite interesting, and rendered more so by the presence of Gen. MITCHELL, who made an address to the colored congregation, embodying his views of the Slavery question. There are indications that we shall hear of active operations in the Department of the South very soon.

The latest advices from Corinth are to the effect that prisoners continue to be brought in singly and in squads. On October 14, Capt. FORD, of the Tennessee Cavalry, who had escorted a provision train into the country, captured about sixty rebel soldiers. He says the woods are filled with their wounded and stragglers, many of whom would willingly give themselves up, if not afraid of the Kansas and Illinois cavalry. The tone of feeling among citizens is very much modified since Gen. PRICE's defeat. They say that PRICE admitted that he received terrible punishment, and that not three thousand of the thirty thousand men which went into action could now be mustered. His plan was to attack Purdy and Bethel, and then make a rapid march upon Jackson, and thence to Paducah. That this was his plan is evident from the maps, plans and diagrams captured in the recent battle. We have PRICE's recruiting officer as prisoner.

The official reports of our loss in the battle on the Hatchie make our killed 55—wounded, 429.

The official statement of the results of the battle of Iuka is as follows:

Rebels killed (found on the field)	265
Rebels died in hospital	120
Total	385
Wounded left in hospital	342
Removed by PRICE	350
Prisoners	361
Total	1,438

Rebel prisoners, captured at Corinth, state that PRICE officially reported a loss of 1,500 men. Gen. LITTLE (late U. S. A.) and Col. STANTON were the most prominent rebel officers killed.

Union killed—commissioned officers	6
Union wounded	39
Union missing	1
Total	46
Privates and non-commissioned killed	138
Privates and non-commissioned wounded	559
Privates and non-commissioned missing	39
Total	736

Besides considerable quantities of Quartermasters' and Commissary stores, we captured of the rebels, 1,629 stand of small arms and 13,000 rounds of ammunition.

By letters received in Louisville within a few days it is learned that, simultaneously with the attack upon MCCOOK's corps, near Perryville, a rebel force thirty-five thousand strong, under HARDEE and BUCKNER, made an attack upon GILBERT's corps. They were soon repulsed, and that portion of our army were astonished at the sudden withdrawal of the enemy. Their course has since been explained, as BUCKNER was wounded, and they were left without a leader and commander on whom they could rely. HARDEE, it is said, keeps up his old habit of drinking, and whenever he can get liquor, is unfit for duty.

An intercepted letter from a rebel officer to a friend in Lexington, Ky., states that the rebel General CLAIBORNE was killed in the fight near Perryville, and that his command was transferred to Gen. WM. PRESTON. The same letter states that the rebel General WOOD was wounded, and that the rebel force engaged in the fight was fifteen thousand.

GENERAL NEWS.

The remains of Commodore WM. L. HUDSON were yesterday afternoon, interred at Greenwood Cemetery, after solemn funeral ceremonies performed at St. Anne's Church, Brooklyn, by the Right Rev. Bishop MCILVAINE and the Rev. Drs. JOHNSON, VINTON and CUTLER, the latter preaching the discourse. A battalion of United States Marines escorted the remains to their final resting place.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The name of ROBERT H. MCCURDY, for Street Commissioner, was rejected by 9 to 6. The Mayor sent in another veto of an appointment of a Commissioner of Deeds, because the number of such officers in the county already exceeds by 111 the number authorized by law to be appointed. The Board adopted a resolution calling upon the County Clerk to furnish a list of the Commissioners whose terms of office expire this year. A resolution by Mr. ALLEN, to have the Committee on National Affairs confer with Gov. MORGAN in relation to crediting each county and District with its due share of enlistments—men of this county having enlisted in other counties, and *vice versa*—brought out the remark from Mr. DAYTON that the Senatorial District Committees would attend to the matter. The resolution was adopted. Another, by Mr. DAYTON, inquiring of the Croton Board if they have granted permission for removing the pavement to lay rails in Seventh-avenue was likely to lead to a protracted discussion on the "rights of the City" and "legislative assumption," when Mr. BOOLE said he understood the Corporation Counsel had obtained an injunction against the Seventh-avenue Railroad Company, whereupon the resolution was reported to the Railroad Committee. The $1,000,000 Harbor and City Defence Ordinance offered by Mr. BOOLE at the previous meeting met with strong opposition from Mr. DAYTON. He opposed the arrangement of the commission—the Mayor and Comptroller, five Aldermen and five Councilmen. It would be injudicious, he insisted, to select the major portion of the commission from among themselves. The ordinance was passed by 9 to 6. A committee of five was appointed to confer with a like committee from the other Board on the Family Aid and Fractional Currency Ordinance. The Board adjourned till one o'clock on Monday.

The Democrats of the Fourth Congressional District, New-Jersey, have thrown overboard their present representative, GEORGE T. COBB, and nominated as his successor ANDREW J. ROGERS. Mr. COBB's claims were passed by simply because he refused to indorse a resolution declaring that the "Emancipation Proclamation of President LINCOLN was both unconstitutional and impolitic."

Business in Breadstuffs and Provisions was much less active on Saturday; prices of Flour, Wheat, Corn, Pork and Lard were somewhat lower. A fair demand prevailed for Fish, Fruit, Hay, Hops, Saltpetre, Tallow and Tobacco. Wool, Salt, Hides and Leather were in lively request at buoyant rates. Whisky was cheaper, and rather inactive. Rio Coffee, Spices, Sugars and Black Teas were freely purchased at rising prices. The Freight market continued quite unsettled.

Why Should there be Delay?

Although the recent rumors concerning winter quarters for the Army of the Potomac are beginning to be merged in appearances of a general forward movement, there is yet so much of disaster to our cause to be apprehended from possible delay, that we must again urge the intense desire of the people to see the enemy "driven to the wall." We do not, indeed, suppose that our Generals in the field contemplate a state of inactivity for the Winter; we are certain the President desires nothing and expects nothing save the most energetic operations against the rebel army;—nevertheless, past experience teaches us that delays come when least probable to the civilian comprehension. And now, when so much depends upon the quick pursuit, defeat, and dispersion of LEE's main army, we shall be excused for the expression of some anxiety as to the movements of our forces.

We have the utmost assurance—and who will say it is groundless—that Gen. MCCLELLAN's army, when massed as it may readily be, in point of numbers, organization, and equipment, is absolutely resistless whenever the will of the commander sets it in motion. It needs only to be placed face to face with the enemy to defeat him. If the enemy flies, it can follow; and it certainly would not be expecting too much to suppose that it could follow with such rapidity as to render it impossible for the enemy to create obstructions demanding regular siege approaches on our part. Why should there be delay, then, in bringing on the decisive struggle? Why should what can be as well done to-day be put off until to-morrow? Whence comes the need of postponing the Fall campaign till the Spring?

The immediate aim of Gen. MCCLELLAN's strategy would now seem to be the penetration of the rebel designs for the Winter, and the utmost energy in defeating those designs, thereby bringing on a decisive battle, or the ruinous dispersion of the enemy. If the enemy intends to intrench himself at Winchester, he must be outflanked or put to flight. If he purposes to reoccupy the old camping-ground at Manassas Junction, by celerity and boldness we must be there in force before him, occupying likewise Thoroughfare Gap and all the mountain passes, so far as practicable. If he means invasion of Pennsylvania—as might be inferred from the raid of STUART's Cavalry, were it not too old a trick, meaning this time something altogether dissimilar from its former ones—then let us be thankful for another opportunity, even more favorable to our side than when he crossed into Maryland, to overwhelm him by an avalanche of trained soldiery; and let nothing short of providential interposition stay the avenging storm of battle until the rebel army has forever disappeared. In short, whatever the enemy endeavors to do, that should be the aim of our Generals to prevent or turn to their own advantage; wherever he goes, they should block his way with armed men or bite his heels with shot and shell; wherever he attempts to rest they should drive him from his lair with sabre, shot and bayonet.

We cannot possibly conceive of any relative gain to be obtained by the further postponement of such a system of action. No more favorable campaigning weather can be imagined than the remaining days of October will bring. The veteran soldiers of the Peninsula and the Rappahannock have now had time to recruit their energies and to feel the inspiration of so magnificent an infusion of new blood and muscle as the teeming North has been pouring in upon them, regiment after regiment. On the other hand, these hundred and over new regiments are now brigaded, tempered in due proportion with the old ones, the valor of some of them tried in actual battle, and not found wanting. Consider it, indeed, in whatever light we will, there are now no possible reasons for delay, except such as impugn the motives, the capacity or the courage of our leaders. It is too late for the public to accept any theories of consummate military strategy, or to put any faith in that ideal warfare supposed to be carried on without loss of life, in which the weapons are spades; too late to believe any magnificent prophecies whatever, while our forces lie immobile—wary, but not bold, too cautious to strike, timorously prudent in the face of an enemy less in numbers, ragged, half-fed and worn down by constant marching and fighting.

We counsel no rashness. We indicate no particular point to gain—no precise time for movement. We simply urge that the weather favorable to military operations in Virginia is rapidly drawing to a close for the season; that our army waits for nothing save the word of command; that the rebels are more vulnerable now than they will be if left quietly to gather a new conscript army and intrench themselves in the mountains of Virginia; that the stagnation of the camp is quite as fatal to life and health as the perils of the field; that the country is weary of the burden of the war, intolerant of delays, and is in no temper to accept a slight excuse for a policy which tends to prolong a rebellion, the end of which now so clearly waits only for the destruction of its armies in the field.

The Real Issue in New-York.

The strenuous endeavor of the Seymourites is to win votes for their candidate on the ground of love for free speech. They claim for themselves to be its especial champions, and charge upon us that we are endeavoring to overthrow it. The claim comes with a wonderful grace from those who have, for years, relied upon threats and club law, rather than upon argument; who had no word of rebuke for that greatest outrage upon free speech perpetrated by "Congressman BROOKS, that terrible dialectician who refuted Mr. SUMNER by beating him," as says M. LABOULAYE. Capt. RYNDERS, the leader for years of the outrages upon free speech which have disgraced this City, is an appropriate mouthpiece of those who now seek, by appealing, on false pretenses, to this love of the people for freedom of debate, to drive the Republicans from power, in order to place themselves in office, who have systematically sneered at, and over-ridden it, wherever they could.

But with all their efforts they cannot succeed in thus withdrawing the attention of the people from the true questions at issue. It is no question of free speech. If it were, is any one wild enough to suppose that the intelligent freedom-loving masses, who cast the great bulk of the votes for the Administration, could by any possibility be arrayed against it? What Seymourite is there to be found whose mouth has been closed, or who has not had the fullest liberty of proclaiming doctrines the most offensive to our people? Mr. SEYMOUR could even declare that if the Union could only be saved by the destruction of Slavery, it ought not to be saved, without any result more unpleasant to himself than awakening a feeling of universal disgust at such a degradation, and the determination never to allow one to stand in a place of power who has so long rolled in the dust before Slavery, that he has come to think that a Union without it, is not worth preserving.

The real issue of the present contest is not on questions of free speech, about which we are all agreed, but on the question whether the war shall be carried on until the Union is restored by the destruction of Slavery, or whether the labor and expense and blood of the past eighteen months shall all be wasted and thrown away by a disgraceful peace hastily patched up, in order that the cause of the whole pother—Slavery—may be preserved, and the final issue postponed until the rebels and their Northern allies may undertake again their task of destroying the principles of freedom in this Government with better laid plans and more ample preparations.

If there are any who doubt this being the issue, we commend to their perusal a letter published with editorial approbation in the Richmond *Enquirer*, in which the writer argues that the war will be brought to a close in a few months. The main reason which he gives for this conclusion is his opinion that the opposition to the Administration is strong enough and bitter enough, especially in this State, either to elect Mr. SEYMOUR, or to raise a civil war among us here. In case of their success in the election, he says the purpose is already announced to "crush out the radicals," or in the polite language of the day, "*not to leave a grease spot of them*," the radicals being, as the writer elsewhere says, those "who insist on conducting the war in the exercise of any powers that will accomplish the end in view—the suppression of the revolution." In the latter case, he says that "the war between the North and the South is ended. The Confederacy is accomplished."

And this writer, "an eminent and highly educated gentleman," is very complacent over the thought of the establishment of the Confederacy, by an uprising of its friends here in arms, or by their succeeding in "crushing the radicals" and taking the power themselves.

Thus we see that in the mind of this rebel, at least—and he is indorsed by the Richmond *Enquirer*—the success of the Seymourites at the coming election is put only second to their armed uprising against the Government, for the advantage, the aid and comfort which it will bring to the Confederacy. He is not alone in that view. It is being pretty thoroughly understood throughout by the people, in spite of all the outcries of the Seymourites for free speech and the dust which they try to throw in the people's eyes; and the result will show that the writer for the *Enquirer* counted his chickens too early; that there will be no civil war among us here, but that those who "insist on conducting the war" to the accomplishment of the end—the suppression of the rebellion—will be victorious at home and victorious in the field, and the Slaveholders' Confederacy, instead of being "accomplished," will betake itself into that "limbo large and broad" where

> "All the unaccomplished works of nature's hand,
> Abortive, monstrous or unkindly mixed,
> Dissolved on earth,"

wander forever in the Paradise of Fools.

OUR IRON-CLADS.—We hear of great delays in the completion of our iron-clad vessels. Some which, according to the contract, were to be completed four or five months ago, will not, at present rates of progress, be finished for as many months hence. We were assured that fourteen or fifteen of them would be afloat by the 1st of this month; but our readers know how far the promise is from being yet realized. Of course, admirable excuses are made for this delay, and it is shown beyond dispute that it was quite impossible to do the work within the specified time. But we should have supposed that the contractors would have known all this before they undertook their jobs, and before the country had formed such hopes of a Fall naval campaign, which, it seems, is likely to be unrealized. We had hoped that our new-iron clad navy would give us all the rebel sea-coast cities worth taking before the setting in of Winter, so that our civil and military Governors of those cities might spend the cool weather in pacifying the infuriated rebels. But if these hopes are to be even partially indulged, the Navy Department and its contractors will have to push night and day the work on each and all of the embryo iron-clads. We understand that a naval expedition, in which some of our new *Monitors* are to take part, is being gotten up now, and will soon be on its way. We hope it will be directed against a point on the enemy's coast of some value and importance, and that our other iron-clads will be finished and launched so quickly that the first blow may be followed up until the whole of the coast is in our possession. Then ships from every quarter of the globe, in approaching any part of our vastly extended sea-line, shall behold flaming against the sky, and floating from every fort and city, the glorious and blood-baptized emblem of the Republic.

Cost of his Little Joke.

There are many shades of rebels in the South, and a General who deals with them should be what the Germans call a "many-sided" man. Gen. BUTLER approaches very nearly to the required standard of a breaker-in of eccentric and calcitrant natures. What RAREY is among wild horses, this officer is among the rebels of New-Orleans. He is never at a loss when a "case" is brought before him; but, quick as thought, metes out the sentence, which the country approves for its aptness and justice.

Gen. BUTLER has lately been doing that work in New-Orleans which is to be done, we are told, at a future day on a grander scale than is possible in this life—he has been separating "the sheep from the goats." He has been giving the "good" citizens that passport which entitles them to the old freedom and protection of the Republic; and to the "bad" ones that certificate which shall entitle them to the full measure of wrath their stubborn conduct calls for. He is having every responsible person enrolled, with name, age, residence, and *political status* expressed. Neutrals are declared non-existent. Every man must declare himself. "Under which King, Benzonian?" And he must write and sign the answer. And this answer is filed away for the instruction of officers, when the workers of rebellion are brought to judgment.

Who would suppose that in this severely practical and gravely monitory work, Gen. BUTLER would find a *facetious* rebel—one willing to twit the authority of the great Government that has its hand upon him? Yet such an individual has been found, and his name is henceforth honored on the roll of secession martyrs. He rejoices in the patronymic of PATTERSON; and in order that all who "sympathize" with the pluck that outruns discretion, and the facetiousness that flouts its jibes in the face of hard facts, we put the particulars of Mr. PATTERSON's untimely jesting on record.

The blank report, to be descriptive of Mr. PATTERSON, given him to fill up, was returned by him to the National functionary, reading as follows:

Occupation—Police Officer before the *subjugation of New-Orleans*.

Registered Alien—Registered, born free. *Taken the oath of allegiance* to support the Constitution of the United States *as revised, amended, adopted and defended by the Confederate States*.

Registered Enemy—Of the Constitution as interpreted and executed by the present *Abolition Government of the D I S-United States*.

The sportive PATTERSON enjoyed the parturition of these pointed sarcasms, and doubted not they would go barbed straight through the pericardium of the "invaders" who exacted the roll at his hands—perhaps crush them with a sense of self-contempt and humiliation. Not so soft and penetrable, however, the pragmatic BUTLER. With a promptness and nonchalance that was marvelous, and an obtusity to rebel genius struggling for its "rights" under difficulties that was absolutely crushing, he promptly issued the following pungent order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 6, 1862.

The Major-General commanding the Department, orders that URIAH G. PATTERSON be confined for six months at Fort Pickens, at hard labor, with *a twenty-four pound ball attached to his leg by a chain, for an insulting and seditious report to the authorities of the United States*. By order of

Major.-Gen. BUTLER.

Thus does untimely rebel wit receive its clog.

A SILVER LINING.—We congratulate the country upon two results of the late elections—the defeat of VALLANDIGHAM and of PETTIT. It would have been a very great disgrace if either of them had been allowed to pollute the Capitol for two years to come. It is bad enough that we have still to endure through the Winter the presence of the Ohio copperhead, but we must still rejoice that he —the man who was fitly honored by having a rebel camp named after him, whose praise is in the mouths of all traitors, whose name is an abomination to all loyal men, who has given no vote which would by any contingency be unpleasing to the rebels, or would give aid and comfort to his own country in her hour of need, the appropriate fellow of the traitor BRECKINRIDGE when he was glorified by the rebels of Baltimore, the man whose speeches ran through the whole scale of covert, cowardly treason, the whole Vallandigham set, as it may well be called,—this man has been thoroughly defeated, and consigned to that oblivion to which all those sympathizers with rebellion are surely going.

And Dirty-Dog PETTIT, of Indiana, too, and upon whom BENTON conferred that degree of D. D., (and never was the degree more worthily bestowed,) the man who openly declared that the Declaration of Independence was a self-evident lie, and gloried in thus trampling upon and dishonoring the greatest ancestral glory, and whose remedy for the rebellion—an appropriate one to come from such a source—is to extend Slavery over all the Free States—and he, too, is left at home. The people have conferred upon him yet another degree, and hereafter he may write his name JOHN PETTIT, D. D. D., Dirty Dog Defeated.

Is it not matter for rejoicing that as we go on in this great contest for liberty and for free and orderly government, these two men, notorious for the shame they have put upon the cause before the world, should be thus hurled to the dust. There were others whom we should like to have seen keeping them company. But we can wait, and sure it is that all these men, these Vallandighams, who do all they can to aid the rebellion without putting their own necks in danger, these Pettits who would put an end to the slaveholders' rebellion by destroying liberty throughout the country, these Van Burens, who urge us to let our "wayward sisters" go in peace, these Seymours, who would not have the Union preserved, unless that which has been its curse and its disgrace, but at the same time has been their political capital, is preserved also—all these men are upon one road, and bound to one goal, to be "cast out like an abominable branch," because they have done what they could to "destroy their land, and slay their people," and have shown themselves "a seed of evil doers, which shall never be renowned."

Quackery and Brutality on the Battle-Field.

As the smoke clears away from the battle-field of Antietam, we have startling revelations of the conduct of men who appeared in response to the call of Surgeon-General HAMMOND for aid in the treatment of the wounded. The disclosures are frightful to contemplate—and we could not give them credit did they not come from eye-witnesses of intelligence and undoubted integrity. It appears that the call of the Surgeon-General for volunteer surgeons, made under circumstances which did not admit long deliberation on his part as to mode and form, or hesitation on the part of those to whom it was addressed, while nobly responded to by numbers of accomplished surgeons, was made the excuse for the appearance on the field of carnage of another and very different class, who were not included in the language or spirit of the official invitation. The Surgeon-General only intended to summon skilled surgeons. He had no thought of asking the presence of the quacks who disgrace the medical profession. But these last flocked to the battle-fields of Maryland with a promptness only surpassed by their professional ignorance. Many of them were men who would have disgraced the medical profession in the days when barbers monopolized the skill and science of the healing and surgical arts. They seized with morbid avidity the opportunity to test their dexterity with the knife, where disgrace would not attend failure, because evidence of their wretched work would be buried in a soldier's grave.

It is appalling to listen to the accounts which come from the banks and hill-sides of the Antietam, and to witness the condition of those brave men, who, escaping these medical quacks and butchers, have reached the general hospitals. The Surgeon-General himself caught one of them, holding in his hand the knife of a surgeon, endeavoring to cut out the head of the thigh-bone of a man dying from loss of blood by wounds. The patient, of course, died on the operator's hands shortly after the bone was removed. It was doubtless this incident, with others of similar character and of like termination, which induced the wise order of the medical chief prohibiting, in future, excision of the head of the femur on the field of battle. Others of these self-constituted surgeons rushed to perform on the field such hazardous operations as exsection of the continuity of the shafts of the long bones, with as little hesitancy as they would carve a joint of beef. In some instances wounds were closed, after operations, without securing the arteries, and the patients died from subsequent hemorrhage in the ambulances. The interposition, the positive orders of the Medical Inspector, availed nothing to stay this terrible trifling with human life, because these surgical knaves would leave the headquarters and field hospitals to pursue an itinerant operative tour by themselves, visiting groups of wounded here and there and selecting, unobserved, their cases. Nothing could turn them away from hacking our brave soldiers, made helpless by wounds, but the rumored approach of the enemy, when they scattered with as much haste as they came.

These remarks do not of course apply to the skillful and invaluable services of those eminent surgeons from New-York and Philadelphia, who nobly gave the results of their enlarged experience, and whose unequaled efforts to save life and mitigate pain deserve a nation's gratitude. The professional skill of this latter class was only equaled by their patriotism and their courage.

But what can be done to ensure a prevention of such scenes in future? The regularly employed medical corps which attends an army of one hundred thousand men, must, of course, be inadequate to attend to the wounded where the number reaches ten thousand, as in the battle of which we write. Calls for volunteers must, of course, again be made on the recurrence of another such day of carnage. The Surgeon-General must again rely on volunteer aid, and the exigency will not permit of examination into the fitness of those who offer their services. Cannot the skilled surgeons of the country take the matter in hand at once, issue certificates of professional competency to those *known* to be qualified, and thus supply the Surgeon-General with ample means of obtaining reliable surgical aid, at brief notice? The presentation of such certificates to the Medical Director on the field would be guarantee that the holder had more substantial merits than the mere possession of a cheap diploma from some Medical College.

BEEF FOR THE REBEL ARMY.—Among the advantages which the rebels have gained by Gen. BUELL's permitting them so long to occupy Eastern Kentucky, is the large supplies of beef cattle they have obtained from that region. Previous to that time the rebels were very hard up for beef or flesh of any kind. Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee were pretty much eaten out in this article, and supplies from Texas have latterly been exceedingly precarious.

But as soon as they took possession of the Blue Grass region of Kentucky, with its heavy stocks of splendid fat cattle, they began to drive them southward into Tennessee, where they were quickly slaughtered, salted down with the Kanawha salt supplies we charitably and opportunely gave up to them, and at once sent into Virginia over the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. The herds of bullocks cattle they have driven out of Kentucky within the last two months have been immense in size; and it is probable, have furnished the rebel army with beef enough to last it all Winter.

A New Plan for a Camp Hospital.

We have spoken recently with some earnestness of the importance of an organized "Ambulance Corps" in the national armies. We rejoice to hear that the benevolent private organization which is filling up so many gaps in the medical administration of the Government—the *Sanitary Commission*—is about organizing a species of Ambulance Corps, or Camp Hospital, which must be productive of incalculable good to the army. The members and employes of the Commission have beheld the fearful evils from want of shelter and medical attendance for the wounded, *immediately after* the battle. Their three wagons, arriving days before the regular army medical supplies, after the battle of Antietam, were a blessing which hundreds of our poor wounded countrymen will never forget, and yet they were a mere drop in the bucket to what was needed by so great a multitude of wounded.

The Commission now, we understand, propose if the authorities approve, to have a regularly organized and well-supplied Hospital corps, which shall be arranged so as to afford immediate and careful aid to the sufferers after a battle. They will employ a certain number of wagons, laden with hospital tents, stretchers, bed-ticking (so that a straw bed can be made at once for the severe cases,) all the tin utensils which are so much needed among the sick, and never can be found after a battle,—with medicines, hospital stores, chloroform, sick clothing, bandages, lint, wines and the like. These wagons are to have their experienced drivers, and they are to be part of a corps of assistants and nurses, all under the supervision and direction of an energetic Superintendent. They will follow the army at a safe distance, and then, the moment a battle is fairly over, they will be upon the ground and afford that first speedy aid which saves so many lives.

How often will a little stimulus, some nourishing food, or a more comfortable bed prevent the fatal effects of exhaustion after a severe shock or a capital operation. This, under American military administration, has seldom been given. No doubt, after every battle, thousands of wounded die from neglect. This most humane and benevolent plan of the Commission cannot, it seems to us, meet with any reasonable objections from the army authorities. One of the high military officials is reported "to hate all philanthropists;" but even he cannot object to saving a few thousand men for his muster-rolls.

The only thing that could be urged against it would be the increase of transportation it would occasion. But the natural reply, on the part of the people, who have sons and brothers in the field, would be, "Cut down baggage and luxuries of your officers, but not the comforts and means of saving for the wounded and sick!" The number of wagons, however, need not be large, and the addition to the army train would be but trifling.

The new hospital corps would, of course, be under the direction of the regular medical officials, as we suppose all the other operations of the Commission are. It is possible that this plan which we have sketched, may not be, in all respects, the one which the Commission may eventually adopt. But something of this nature, we trust, will be carried out. Nothing could be more practical or humane; nothing more comforting to the great multitudes who have relatives and friends in the army, or more pleasing to those on whose contributions the operations of the Commission depend. If they are enabled to organize one such efficient corps in the Army of the Potomac, means should at once be supplied for similar corps in all the armies of the nation. All other work which they may be doing, all inspecting of camps, gathering of sanitary statistics, supplying of town hospitals, important as these are, should be postponed to this most urgent and most humane of enterprises—the saving and relieving of the wounded on the battle-field.

THE TOURNIQUET ON THE GREAT WESTERN ARTERY.—The people of the Northwestern States are loudly demanding that the Government open up to commerce the Mississippi River. They have been deeply disappointed, as indeed the whole country has been, in this matter. The great river was so nearly opened, apparently, in the Spring, that cargoes were put aboard steamers on the Upper Mississippi, to be taken down to the Lower Mississippi, and boats were cheerily advertised to leave "for New-Orleans and intermediate ports" as usual. But the rebels barred our passage at Vicksburgh, and by planting batteries at various points on the shore above and below that town, have shown the difficulties of navigation until the entire stream can be actively patroled by iron-clad gunboats, or the banks are in our hands.

The easiest way to take Vicksburgh, and, indeed, the only way for many months to come, is by a land force in its rear. If the army of VAN DORN, PRICE, and LOVELL was as thoroughly routed a fortnight ago as Gen. ROSECRANS represented, it will now be easy work operating there, and indeed in the whole region stretching from the northern boundary of the State of Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico; for there can be no rebel forces there, excepting very small bodies of conscripts and the guerrillas. This is certainly the most favorable time, both as regards weather and opportunity, to move a force (say ROSECRANS') down from Corinth to Jackson, Miss., and from thence to Vicksburgh. This is evidently a feasible and comfortable route; for it was the route taken by a great part of BEAUREGARD's Corinthian army when he slipped so quietly away from Gen. HALLECK. If ROSECRANS is not going to be sent to operate in East Tennessee, which we fear he is not, this would give his victorious army immediate active duty, and would be the logical consummation of the work he began when he gained his late victory at Corinth. Vicksburgh and Corinth once ours, and the gunboats would do all the rest of the needed work in destroying and keeping destroyed the rebel batteries along shore.

The people of the Northwest suffer greatly [illegible] the long-continued shutting up of the Mississippi, and their demands now are too [illegible], and their tones too earnest, to be altogether neglected by the Administration. Next to the defeat of the army of Gen. LEE, the most important work for the military authorities, in more points of view than one, is the opening of this chief of our rivers.

PARSON BROWNLOW COMMITS A BLUNDER AND PARTIALLY REDEEMS HIMSELF.—Parson BROWNLOW has written and published a letter mostly occupied with reciting the heroism of our army lately at Cumberland Gap, but which contains some very injudicious advice to the East Tennessee regiments in the Union service. It seems that these loyal regiments, after being kept almost within sight of their homes for the greater part of the present year, have, since the evacuation of the Gap, been ordered to duty in Western Virginia. BROWNLOW not only objects to this, but says:

"These East Tennessee troops, who have been *five to nine months* in the service, drilling, and doing picket duty and other labors, have never received *one dollar of their wages*, and are now destitute of money, and are so naked as not to be in a condition to be seen by decent society. In this naked, starved out, and destitute condition, without shoes, hats, clothes or tents, they are ordered into Northwestern Virginia. They are now ordered into these ice-bound mountains of Virginia, to be starved out, frozen to death, and butchered by superior forces, without money, clothes, or tents. I predict a general rebellion and revolt, and hope it may come, if they are forced into Virginia. If they have the pluck I think they have, they will suffer themselves to be shot before they will obey the order! They want to fight their way into Tennessee, where their families are starving, plundered, and oppressed, because the heads of their families are in the United States service."

We certainly think the case of the East Tennessee Union volunteers, and the case of loyal East Tennessee itself, forms one of the most tragical pieces of American history. It is a blasting infamy to our Government that it should have permitted them to suffer as they have done for the last two years for their devotion to the flag—when the tremendous resources of the Union are considered; and we can hardly blame them now when we hear that, out of heart and hope, they are going over to the enemy. But all this furnishes no excuse for Parson BROWNLOW indulging in such unmilitary and atrocious license as to say that he predicted and hoped that the enlisted soldiers of the Union in East Tennessee, or any other section, would "rebel and revolt" rather than obey orders. He has great power among these men, and should not, under any circumstances, use it to demoralize and destroy them.

But for this we should be prepared to indorse the suggestions of Parson BROWNLOW, that the Government give him command of a column of 15,000 men, and allow him to carry out his promise to take East Tennessee before Christmas, and to hold it and its railroads. We have little doubt that the preacher would do it; and when he says that he is in earnest in making the request, and sick and tired of the "criminal and uncalled for delay in seizing upon the strong point of the rebellion," we see a spirit very different from that which actuates some of our Generals—a spirit which ought long ere this to have secured for us East Tennessee.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 18.

NO REBELS AT FREDERICKSBURGH.

A gentleman who left Fredericksburgh a week ago reports that there are no rebel troops now there, excepting fifty cavalry men, who are doing picket duty from that city to Aquia Creek. There are no infantry in the neighborhood, and the citizens are daily expecting an attack from the National forces.

PROBABILITY OF WINTER QUARTERS.

It is believed and openly said in circles the most likely to be well informed, that Gen. MCCLELLAN does not mean to move southward before next Spring. His winter quarters will probably be established in the vicinity of Winchester.

It is thought the rebels will fall back beyond Winchester, if they have not done so already, without a struggle.

THE PIRATE ALABAMA.

The report that the pirate *Alabama* is at Mobile is not only improbable, but positively untrue. There is information in Washington which warrants the belief that she is proceeding in an entirely different direction.

THE CONTRABANDS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Mr. DOWNS, who was lately sent by the Government to Fortress Monroe and Norfolk, to obtain official information in regard to the condition of the negroes there, and their feelings on the subject of colonization, has returned, and imparts the following information.

The whole number of negroes at Fortress Monroe is about 6,000, and of these, 600 of the men are in the employ of Government. At Hampton there are 1,500 to 2,000, and at Norfolk 1,500.

The Superintendent speaks highly of the industry and docility of the negroes under his charge. They are generally anxious to earn and accumulate money, and often bring him their small gains for deposit in trust. His safe contains a very respectable aggregate of these funds, the amounts belonging to different persons, ranging from five cents to fifty dollars each.

The schools, too, seem well conducted and successful. The principal want seems to be clothing; and this may occasion much suffering as the season advances.

In regard to the colonization question, the Superintendent informed Mr. DOWNS that the feeling of the negroes was unexpectedly favorable. Their sufferings at the South, and fears of reënslavement, together with their dread of the cold climate of the North, led them to look with approval on the project of emigration to some free tropical country. So generally is this the case, that the Superintendent expressed a belief that in twenty-five days, if sufficient vessels were ready, he could ship *twenty-five thousand* voluntary negro emigrants.

The perils and sufferings of the slaves in escaping from their masters and gaining the National lines are well illustrated by some incidents related by the Superintendent. A man was pointed out who was one of *three* survivors of a party of *twenty-five* who left Richmond, the balance having fallen victims to the savage hunt instituted by their owners, in which were included the familiar and atrocious instrumentalities of bloodhounds and murderous weapons. And yet so strong is the sacred impulse toward freedom, that all this is dared in preference to Slavery. Another man was pointed out who, after making his escape, returned two hundred miles into the heart of Virginia, in the face of these terrible possibilities, and brought off his family in safety.

Mr. DOWNS gives a very unflattering account of the kind of officers who are around and in charge of these poor people. Aside from the Superintendent, and those who have gone there expressly from motives of benevolence, the entire community seems instigated by the most unfriendly feelings toward the escaped slaves. The Adjutant of Gen. DIX treated Mr. DOWNS with great rudeness, and showed no dispositon to forward his official investigations; and the Provost-Marshal of Norfolk seems greatly more in sympathy with the slave-catcher than becomes an officer of the Government. He allows frequent cruelties to be practiced upon the negroes without rebuke, and seems entirely regardless of the ordinary precepts of humanity. In fact, nearly all the officials and semi-officials, from Baltimore to Norfolk inclusive, seem to hate the negroes more intensely than they do the rebels.

Mr. DOWNS also found Confederate money current in Norfolk. Many traders there use both the National and rebel currency, as best suits their customers. One man told him that he had to pay for his hams in green-backs, but that he could buy abundance of oysters for Confederate notes, which sold freely at seventy-five cents on the dollar. The suggestion that his character for loyalty might suffer from commercial practices so indifferently friendly to the Government and its enemies, did not seem to impress him as having force in that locality.

SECRETARY CHASE ON THE CAVALRY SERVICE.

The weakness of our military service, in cavalry, is now generally confessed; and the fact has received pointed illustration by the recent rebel raid into Pennsylvania. One of the difficulties lies in the carelessness with which our horses are too often treated by their temporary masters, which occasions their early death or unfitness for service; and another in the rising price of horses, which disables the Quartermaster from purchasing new supplies at the rates at present fixed. Secretary CHASE proposes to remedy both difficulties by allowing Quartermasters to pay as high as $150 for horses, and by then selling to each cavalryman the animal assigned him for $50, to be taken gradually out of his pay. He thus expects to create in each mounted soldier a permanent and personal interest in the animal he uses, which will be his own when discharged from service. If the horse shall be killed, lost or disabled, and an inquiry exonerates his master from blame, he will be furnished another without charge; if, on the other hand, he is in fault, another will be supplied, and its price stopped against him.

It may be well enough for some one having the necessary skill and power for the task to devise and execute a remedy for that still greater evil attending organization of our cavalry force, which results from corrupt Quartermasters and Inspectors permitting Government to be perpetually swindled by the purchase at high prices of wretched hacks not worth the forage they consume.

GEN. DOUBLEDAY'S STAFF.

Gen. DOUBLEDAY, commanding First Division, Hooker's Corps, has named the following gentlemen as members of his Staff:

Capt. E. P. HALSTED, Asst. Adj.-General.
Capt. GEO. S. NOYES, Commissary of Subsistence.
Capt. C. L. WEST, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. B. T. MARTIN, Aid-de-Camp.
Lieut. WM. H. WILLCOX, Topographical Officer and Acting Aid-de-Camp.
Col. GEO. H. BIDDLE, Acting Inspector-General.
Capt. C. J. REYNOLDS, Acting Chief of Artillery.
Lieut. L. A. BARTLETT, Acting Aid.
Lieut. A. S. SNEDIKER, Acting Ordnance Officer.

ERRORS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Richmond the Object—Necessity of Concentration.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

PUYSEGUR, one of the often-quoted writers and deepest thinkers, on military matters, was of opinion that a great strategist might be made in the closet by study. The rarest example of the truth of this opinion was SPINOLA, who was thirty years old before he became a soldier, and exchanged the scene of his theoretical labors, his study, for the tent of a victorious General.

TURENNE and MONTECUCULI, on the other hand, favored the principle that Generals are made in the field by practice. Doubtless they judged the world by the touchstone of themselves. Esteemed great Generals, they were not so in reality, because their strategy was methodical; and had they been opposed to Generals of the first class they would have found themselves defeated by the very exceptional strategy which, the offspring of inborn genius, cuts through all rules. To reduce this principle to ordinary capability of judgment recalls what every schoolboy learns: "No rule is without an exception." The rule in strategy is the result of study and practice—the exception is inspiration. Inspiration is the gift of God. Prophets, great inventors, poets, musicians, Generals, all who constitute the front rank, that of wonderful examples, owe their preëminence to a quality which, in animals, is styled instinct. This, in fact, in men, is a sublimity of reason whose operation is instinctive. NAPOLEON, who left behind him military lessons more numerous than any other successful commander, and was *the* example of this, held the opinion that a great soldier might be made by studying the histories of the lives, but more particularly the campaigns of ALEXANDER, HANNIBAL, GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, TURENNE, Prince EUGENE and the Great FREDERIC. Writers on strategy drop from the list TURENNE and Prince EUGENE, and substitute CÆSAR and MAURICE of Nassau. How stands the list then, or rather what fact strikes the student most forcibly in reflecting upon those great men? It was their *instinct* for war. All the study in the world could not have made them what they were. All the imitative power in the world could not make an individual their equal, or elevate him to anything like the same preëminence without that divine spark, inborn, that germ of genius which requires no other power than nature to develop it and cause it to blossom and fruit spontaneously. Of all cited, HANNIBAL stands first. In him nature had developed such wonders of mind that his very moral obliquities ministered to his military superiority. The art of war, however, has been so much changed within three centuries by the accelerated impulse of invention, that a modern soldier cannot go behind GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS to learn how to carry on a modern campaign. He developed every principle which serves as a base for modern tactics; MAURICE of Nassau gathered the materials together, FREDERICK laid them up into a structure to which NAPOLEON added the architectural finish. The world, lost in admiration, contemplates the magnificent fabric whose plan emanated from the brain of the Swede, the mechanical adaptiveness of the Dutchman and the bold engineering of the Brandenburger. To borrow a simile, apposite only as to preparation and execution, the three first were to the finished edifice of military art and science what David was to the first temple; NAPOLEON was its Solomon. And in the magnificent display of the completed work, humanity, lost in its admiration of the aggregated visible result, is entirely oblivious of the centuries of preparation devoted to the conception, assemblage and arrangement of the materials. Another reason why men resort to NAPOLEON as the arch-priest of Mars, is to be attributed to the greater advantages he enjoyed, the vaster numbers he led, and the more spacious field upon which he had opportunities to display his genius. GUSTAVUS was limited to a small circle of Central Germany; FREDERIC likewise; MAURICE to the marshes of Holland. NAPOLEON acted his stupendous *rôle* not only upon the stages which they glorified, but, physically or morally, played a round of characters whose boards were distributed throughout almost every circuit of Europe. His power and genius were scarcely stopped upon the threshold of the ocean. His enemies did not spring up from the solid earth alone; they emerged also from the encircling seas. Finding opponents both landward and seaward, his genius was compelled to grapple with difficulties which struck scintillations of light, trials whose steel were never applied to the flint of his three great predecessors and teachers. Consequently there is no phase of war which he had not to consider, and thence his experience will serve as a guide in almost every possible contingency. Exploring the vast store of precedents which he left as a heritage, one presents itself which, upon examination, will be found analogous to the situation in Virginia—one which seems *not* to have been thrown away upon the rebel leaders. And the secret of our want of success in putting down the rebellion *there*, is to be found in the fact that we have had no leader invested with the power or gifted with the genius to discern and apply the antidote to the bane. Open the map of the Austrian Adriatic Provinces, and consider attentively the position of Dalmatia, and then read carefully the directions which NAPOLEON gave for the preservation of that distant Province; reflect upon the prescient conception of the key upon whose possession depended the entrance to and possession of that country. *It was the preparation and maintenance of a central and strong rallying place.* The rebels have constituted Richmond their grand central fortress. Thither directly, primarily, persistently, our efforts should have been aimed. Its capture would have cut the Gordian knot, and with the successful stroke the entangled threads would have fallen asunder never again to be united.

Let us examine and compare:

From FABIUS to WELLINGTON, all the great Captains who have made their mark in history by their genius in defending, have always put in practice the maxim which NAPOLEON, at the summit of his power, developed for the defence of Dalmatia.

"In the last century [to translate] the question presented itself whether fortifications were of any utility. Some Sovereigns considered them useless, and dismantled their strong places. As to myself, [NAPOLEON,] I will reverse the question. I ask if it is possible to make the adequate military combinations without strong places, and I declare it is impossible.

Without places of dépôt, it is impossible to establish good plans for a campaign, and without intrenched dépôts, which are not exposed to the casualties of hazard or partisan attacks, offensive war cannot be carried on. Thus Generals, who in their assumed wisdom did not wish strong places as bases, should have come at last to the conclusion it was impossible to carry on a war of invasion.

To what extent are strong places needful? This consideration must carry with it the conviction that it is with regard to strong places as it is in regard to positions for troops. If you intend to defend a frontier by a cordon (scattered bodies of troops) along it, you are everywhere feeble, for, in the end, everything human has a limit—artillery, money, good officers, able Generals, all these are not infinite, and if you are obliged to disseminate your forces everywhere, you are strong nowhere."

Apply the lesson. We have established no strong rallying points, we have disseminated our troops, the rebels have concentrated theirs; where are we?

"But," continues NAPOLEON, "let us confine ourselves to the question under consideration.

Dalmatia [in our case substitute Virginia] is attackable by sea, and its ports and havens need the batteries which defend them. It has many islands which are important; numerous forts exist near the large towns and the principal ports, which might be of importance, but their importance is secondary. Dalmatia, on the land side, has an extensive frontier common with Austria and Turkey; along it there are several forts which defend the defiles or passages of its mountains; these forts may be useful, but their utility is secondary. Both the first and the last, although permanent fortifications, are still morally temporary works, and I style them so because they can only serve to cover a detachment, a battalion, either against a disembarkation or against an invasion, whilst the French [rebel] army is superior in Dalmatia, although, nevertheless, it should be momentarily inferior at the point of disembarkation or invasion.

Before the great superiority of the enemy has been established, the forts, either along the coast or along the land frontier, can serve and aid the movements and manœuvres of the French army, but they *must* fall the moment that the superiority of the enemy [Federal troops] over the French army [rebels] is established."

There is no means of preventing an army double or triple the army which I have in Dalmatia, from effecting a descent upon any point of the 240 miles of coast, [Virginia presents but little less,] and from obtaining a decided advantage over my army, if its constitution is appropriate to its numbers.

It is equally impossible to prevent a stronger army which should debouch from Austria or Turkey [Ohio or Kentucky] from obtaining advantages over my army in Dalmatia.

But does it follow that the army which general political events suffer me to maintain in Dalmatia must be destroyed or without resources after several combats? Does it follow that my ordnance stores, my hospitals and my magazines, distributed according to circumstances, must fall and become the prey of the enemy from the moment they have acquired a superiority in the field over my army in Dalmatia? No! it is exactly that which it behooves me to foresee and prevent. I can only do so by establishing a strong central place of defence, a place of dépôt, which shall be my citadel for the defence of the whole of Dalmatia, to contain all my hospitals, my magazines, my establishments, whither all my troops in Dalmatia can retire, to reorganize, to rally, either to shut themselves up therein [as the rebels did after Yorktown and Williamsburgh] or to reassume the offensive, [as the rebels did under JACKSON again and again, and finally under LEE,] if such should be the nature of events and the force of the enemy's army. This place I call my central fortress. While such exists my troops may have lost battles, but then they have only experienced the ordinary mischances of war. While such exists they can, of themselves, after having taken breath and enjoyed a little rest, issue forth again to victory, or at least have the advantage of occupying a force triple their own, in the investment of this place, and thus give me three or four months to arrive to their assistance; [from Illyria; in the rebel case, North Carolina and the Gulf States;] for, while such a fortress is not taken, the fate of the province is not decided, and the immense material destined for the defence of such a great province is not lost."

Is not this perfectly analogous to the events of the past year? Is not this exactly the principle, acting upon which the rebels have succeeded in ejecting our Generals *from* Virginia, our Generals blind apparently to the true principles of strategy *in regard to* Virginia?

"Thus all the forts situated at the issues of the mountain passes, or intended for the protection of the different isles and forts, are only of a *secondary utility*. My will is that no more work be expended upon them to improve or increase their fortification, until I am acquainted with the advantages of each one, and until the works upon the principal fortification have reached such a sufficient condition of strength that my ordnance stores, my hospitals, my clothing and subsistence magazines, are centralized in such a place of dépôt which can furnish everything necessary for the defence of localities, but in such a manner that in a short time everything can be brought back to the central fortress, so that the least possible loss may be experienced in case of invasion by the enemy, [National troops.]

A central fortress once existing, all my Generals' plans of operations should be *relative thereto*. At whatever point a superior army has disembarked, my Generals should carry on all their operations in such a manner that they can maintain their communications with the central fortress free and secure, so as always to be able to retreat thereon. If an army invades them from the Turkish or Austrian [Kentucky or Ohio] frontier, the same foresight should direct the operations of all my [the rebel] Generals. *Not being able to defend the province in entirety, they must consider the province as in the central fortress.* Therein all the army magazines must be concentrated, thereon must all the means of defence be lavished, thereto must all the operations of my Generals be relative and subordinate. Everything becomes simple, easy, determined: nothing is vague, when, by the exertion of prescience and superior authority, a central fortress, a rallying point, has been established in a country. Any one can perceive how much security and simplicity results from the existence of such a central refuge, and what a sense of security it infuses into the minds of the individuals who compose the army. The interest for its preservation exercises a salutary influence on every one, because each one feels he is not *en aire*, (i.e., without a place of refuge, or rallying point.) On one side, the sea, [Atlantic,] covered with the enemy's vessels; on the other, the mountains of Bosnia, [Ohio,] inhabited by barbarous enemies, [the rebels style us so;] on the third, the rugged mountains of Croatia, [Kentucky,] almost impracticable in case retreat becomes necessary, particularly when this country must be looked upon as that of the enemy. [Exactly the case of the rebels.] Too much inquietude disturbs the army, if in such a position it has not, in every event, a plan simple and marked out with strategic foresight. This plan, simple and ably traced out, are the ramparts of Zara, [Richmond.] When, after months of field operations, an army, in the worst event, can always retire and shut itself up in a strong town, abundantly provisioned, it possesses much more than a sense of mere security for its existence—it has the sense of security for its honor."

What does this lesson from the master-mind of generalship teach us? The *Tribune* was right. As Gen. KEARNEY—

> "Our greatest, yet with least pretence.
> Great in council, great in war"—

projected, our first move should have been *on Richmond*; the main army through Fredericksburgh, the best, shortest and most direct route, with two strong, lateral columns, according to circumstances, one from Manassas, the other through the Shenandoah Valley. This, too, last Fall, before the enemy had time to fortify and prepare. By this measure Washington would have been covered, the heart of the difficulty struck. LEE profited by the experience of NAPOLEON; he felt the inspiration of the great preceptor in war. Have our Generals drank deep of the same fountains of strategic knowledge and experience? "On to Vienna! on to Berlin!" cried NAPOLEON. People of the United States, judge ye who is to blame for our present disappointments and disasters. ANCHOR.

Brig.-Gen. Hackleman.

Among the loyal general officers who fell in the late battle of Corinth, was Brig.-Gen. PLEASANT A. HACKLEMAN, of Indiana. Previous to the commencement of hostilities he was a lawyer and politician of much promise, and for nearly twenty years edited the Rushville *Republican*. In 1841 he was elected to the Indiana Legislature as a Whig, after which, for a number of years, he held the office of Clerk of the Court in his county. In 1847 he was the Whig candidate for Congress, and in 1858 the Republican nominee, but in both elections was defeated. In the Chicago Convention he voted for Mr. LINCOLN, although his preferences were for CASSIUS M. CLAY, for whose character he had a great admiration. In 1860 he was appointed by the Governor of Indiana a delegate to the famous Border State Peace Convention at Washington. On the outbreak of the rebellion he accepted the position of Colonel of the Sixteenth Indiana, although of Quaker parentage, and a man of Peace by conviction. Before the return of his regiment from the three months' campaign, he offered, in its behalf, to serve for the war, and the Sixteenth was at once accepted, and ordered to report to Gen. BANKS, then on the Upper Potomac. Col. HACKLEMAN himself was appointed Brigadier-General, and ordered to the West, where he served faithfully and with distinction until his untimely death. A learned, dignified and faithful advocate, an upright, well-informed politician, a courteous gentleman, he is regretted by a large circle of friends, and his loss is severely felt by his native State.

GOOD BOOKS FOR THE SOLDIERS.—Rev. O. S. SENTER, of Berlin, Vt., has devoted much of his attention to the supply of religious reading for the use of privates in the army. Beyond furnishing a neat copy of the Testament and Psalms to each recruit of regiments within his reach, taking care to have the little volumes compactly bound in pocket-book form, he has compiled an extra fly-leaf of suggestions to the soldier, containing much that will contribute to promote his moral and physical health, and augment his chances of a wholesome longevity. The second volume, so supplemented, cannot be otherwise than a book of life to the bearer.

IMPORTANT FROM THE FRONT.

A Large Force of Rebel Cavalry Routed at Thoroughfare Gap.

GEN. SIGEL'S HEADQUARTERS, FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, Saturday, Oct. 18, 1862.

Gen. STAHL, to-day, with a detachment of cavalry, met a large force of rebel cavalry and one battery of artillery, near Thoroughfare Gap, and attacked them, capturing eight of the enemy and one caisson filled with ammunition.

The enemy was routed, and Gen. STAHL is in hot pursuit.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Rebel Forces Reported to have Gone to East Tennessee.

CALLIPOLIS, OHIO, Saturday, Oct. 18.

Rev. Mr. WOODHULL, Chaplain of the Fourth Virginia Volunteers, released by the rebels a few days since, reached Point Pleasant to-day, having walked all the way from Charleston, on the Kanahwa.

He reports that all the rebel infantry and artillery have left Western Virginia, after having secured large quantities of salt from the wells in the valley.

It is conjectured that they have gone to East Tennessee, to reinforce General BRAGG.

There are now no rebels in the Valley, except Col. JENKINS' guerrillas.

This intelligence is perfectly reliable.

THE CHASE OF STUART'S CAVALRY.

The following are the main features of the report of Gen. PLEASANTON relative to the late rebel raid into Pennsylvania:

On Saturday morning, at 4 o'clock, he received orders to start with his command, and was soon *en route* for Hagerstown, arriving there at about 11 o'clock. There he was informed that the rebels were moving in the direction of Mercersburgh. He started toward Clear Spring, on the Hancock road, to intercept them. He had proceeded four miles, when he was ordered to halt, by a dispatch from headquarters. At 1½ o'clock P. M. he was ordered to move to Mechanicstown, *via* Cavertown and Harrison's Gap, and sent patrols to Emmettsburgh and Gettysburgh to obtain information of the enemy.

He arrived at Mechanicstown at 8½ o'clock P. M. At 12½ o'clock A. M. he sent scouts in the direction of Middleburgh, who reported that the rebel cavalry, under STUART, had passed through Middletown, five miles to the east of Mechanicstown, one hour before that time, taking a private road to Woodsborough, and thence to Liberty, on the route to the mouth of the Monocacy.

Gen. PLEASANTON started for this point *via* Frederick City, passing through the latter at 5 o'clock A. M., Sunday. He reached Monocacy at 8 o'clock A. M., and found four or five hundred infantry guarding the canal, aqueduct and the roads to the ferries. They told him that they had neither seen nor heard of the rebel cavalry. He crossed the Monocacy with portions of the Eighth Illinois and the Third Indiana cavalry, and two guns of RENNINGTON'S Battery, and set forward a company on the Barnsville road to reconnoitre, while the main column moved in the direction of Poolesville.

The advanced squadron had not passed more than one and a half miles from the ferry before they discovered a body of cavalry approaching, dressed in the uniform of United States soldiers. The officers in command of the squadron made signals in a friendly manner, which were returned by the parties, who approached to within a short distance of each other, when the officer commanding the opposite party ordered his men to charge.

Skirmishing took place—the enemy brought up a superior force and opened a couple of guns, which obliged our men to retire. The two guns of RENNINGTON'S Battery were brought into position, and opened with a brisk fire, which checked the enemy's advance. At this time PLEASANTON'S command was not more than 400 strong—four small companies of infantry were then taken to support the guns. Skirmishing took place until the remainder of RENNINGTON'S guns came up, and they soon drove off the enemy's guns.

It was then discovered that the enemy had two guns in position at White's Ford, on this side, and one gun on the other side of the river. PLEASANTON then took all the infantry at the mouth of the Monocacy, with the exception of two companies, and made a general advance. The enemy then retreated toward White's Ford, keeping up a rapid fire all the time.

RENNINGTON'S horses gave out, and the men were obliged to push the cannon up the hills. The enemy, owing to this delay, effected a crossing over the river.

This was at 1½ o'clock P. M. He then received information from Col. WARD, of Gen. STONEMAN'S Division, that a brigade of infantry and a regiment of cavalry, and a section of artillery were in the neighborhood. He sent word to the General that the enemy had escaped. This was the first intimation he had of troops being in that vicinity.

Gen. PLEASANTON succeeded in driving the rebels from the mouth of the Monocacy to White's Ford, a distance of three miles. The General is of the impression that had White's Ford been occupied by any force of ours previous to the occupation of it by the enemy, the capture of STUART'S forces would have been certain; but with his (PLEASANTON'S) small force, which did not exceed one-fourth of that of the enemy, it was not practicable for him to occupy that ford while the enemy was in his front.

The Accident at Sag Harbor.

From the Corrector.

The most terrible and fatal accident which ever fell upon this community occurred on Thursday morning last, and was occasioned by the bursting of one of JAMES' projectiles during experiments in firing. Thirteen individuals were more or less injured, six seriously, two having already died. The instrument of death which opened such heartrending scenes of agony and death was a loaded shell such as is used in the James' 12-pound guns, and the accident was the result of an attempt to draw the cap from the plunger with a pair of nippers.

The shell, a conical one, stood in a box upon the ground, and the nippers were in the hands of HENRY BEVERLAND. He was terribly mangled, and lived less than two hours; he had, however, his senses to the last, exhibiting the most heroic fortitude until the end. He was removed to his home, near the scene of the accident, where he dictated his will, and received also the consolation of the clergy.

Gen. CHAS. T. JAMES stood near BEVERLAND at the time of the accident, looking into the shell. He was thrown back by the explosion, his face and cheek badly mangled, and wounded seriously in the leg both above and below the knee. He was taken up and carried to the Mansion House, where he laid for the most of the time insensible until yesterday morning about 8 o'clock, when he died.

HENRY P. BYRAM, Esq., of this village, received a piece of the shell through the thigh bone fracturing the knee joint. Amputation was necessary and performed Thursday evening by Drs. COOK, STILLWELL, JOHNSON, HUNTINGTON and GARDINER.

ORLANDO BEARS, a youth of about 18 years, received three serious flesh wounds in the thigh and calf of the leg.

Capt. JAMES SMITH was wounded by a piece of shell passing through his leg and severing the femoral artery.

CREAS BERGER, a Prussian, holding an officer's commission in the French army, was wounded in the leg, above the knee—a piece of shell passing through the leg, leaving a large and ugly wound.

Of the others who were struck by splinters of shell and wood, there were no serious cases.

The shell contained about seven ounces of powder, and had been standing loaded for quite a long time, and the object of removing the cap was to replace it.

Quite a concourse of citizens were in attendance, and many are those who escaped as if by miracle.

One piece of the shell struck the back stoop of the Mansion House, which is of wood, splitting the plank some three feet and making a deep indenture in the wood. This was a half mile distant from the scene of the explosion.

Physicians from the neighboring villages were immediately sent for, who, together with those residing here, gave every attention to the wounded and suffering.

RECAPITULATION OF THE WOUNDED.

Henry Beverland, legs, arms and groin—dead.
Gen. C. T. James, compound fracture of tibia, os femoris and face—dead.
Henry P. Byram, thigh bone and knee joint—leg amputated.
Orlando Bears, three flesh wounds in thigh and leg—serious.
Capt. James Smith, leg, severing femoral artery—bad.
Creas Berger, flesh wound through the thigh—badly.

Secretary Smith on the War.

Hon. C. B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, addressed the citizens of Indianapolis at the Masonic Hall, on Friday evening, upon the condition of public affairs. He spoke hopefully of the future; thought we were much nearer the end of the war than a majority of the people imagined. He knew that we had suffered reverses and disasters, all of which were very discouraging and humiliating to loyal men; but even BUELL had accomplished something, and he now felt convinced that our Generals were learning, and that we would soon have the Mississippi clear, have possession of Vicksburgh and Jackson, and probably by the first of December would have six more iron-clad gunboats, superior to the *Monitor*, ready. Two of them could pass Forts Sumter and Moultrie and destroy Charleston, on whose ruins he would erect a monument, upon which he would write the history of the rebellion, and allow it to stand as a terror to traitors for all coming time. He exhorted all to stand by the Government. All must suffer for the public good, and when the flag of the Union shall once more float over all parts of our country, we would stand forth the greatest, happiest and mightiest people on the face of the globe.

He did not shut his eyes to the fact that some of our people were crying out for peace. In the name of God, upon what terms do they want it? He, for one, knew no such word as compromise, and would listen to none. Nothing but an unconditional surrender and the punishment of traitors would meet with the approbation of the people.

The Government holds the power to suppress the rebellion, and it will be done! The South have no more men to force into the army. It is their last great struggle and they are losing them by thousands upon the field and by sickness. The question of free Government was now on trial and must be settled. He complimented Indiana upon the bravery of her troops and the proud position occupied by her, and closed by exhorting all to rally around the banner of our common country, and as one man stand by the Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion and vindicate the authority of the General Government.

PERSONAL.

—Benj. F. Harding, who was a short time ago elected United States Senator from Oregon, is a native of Pennsylvania, whence he emigrated to his adopted State in 1849. He located a land claim within ten miles of Salem, at which place he was engaged in his profession of a lawyer. In 1852, he was appointed by President Pierce Secretary of the Territory of Oregon, which office he held during the minority of that flourishing State. He was elected a member of the first State Legislature on the Democratic ticket, but was beaten for the Speakership by the candidate of the Lane faction—W. G. T. Vandt. As a member of the Legislature he contributed much to prevent the reëlection to the United States Senate of Delazon Smith, who had signalized his first brief term by selling himself to the support of the Lane faction. Harding was reëlected to the Legislature, and was elected Speaker of the Lower House of 1860, with but slight opposition. He engineered the election of Baker and Nesmith to the United States Senate with so much success that many Republicans declared him their choice for Col. Baker's successor in the Senate. Mr. Harding is yet quite a young man. He is not more than thirty-five to thirty-seven years of age, while he has acquired a reputation as one of the soundest lawyers and shrewdest politicians on the Pacific coast. His loyalty (as might be inferred from his birthplace) is beyond a doubt; and recently he was appointed by the Administration Quartermaster of the Oregon Volunteer Cavalry Regiment, in which his brother, E. J. Harding, holds a Captaincy. Mr. Harding has ever been a consistent Democrat—of later years adhering to the Douglas school, finally abandoning party proclivities for the sake of a thorough Union organization.

— A feeder of the eight-cylinder press in the Boston *Journal* office, Thomas Lloyd by name, had his left hand caught and badly crushed under the drop-roller, on Tuesday last. The press was instantly stopped, but the injured limb was held so tightly between the roller and feeding-board, that it could not be removed until a portion of the gearing had been loosened. The young man was conveyed to a surgeon, but at the time of writing, the full extent of his injuries had not been ascertained. So great was the strain upon the gearing connected with the drop-roller, that several teeth were broken in one of the cog-wheels.

—Lieut. Charles H. Swazey, recently killed on board the United States gunboat *Sciota*, on the Mississippi, was First Lieutenant on board the United States gunboat *Varuna*, in the memorable action with the rebel gunboats on the Mississippi. He was the son of A. E. Swazey, Esq., of Taunton, Mass., and was twenty-three years old.

—Speaking of the draft in Ohio, the Cincinnati correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says:

"Substitutes are cheap and are not going to command the high prices many supposed they could get, and for which they were holding off. Too many at a trade always spoils it. Two hundred dollars is the highest price I have heard of being paid, and that was for a three years' volunteer, and I have known of a nine months' volunteer being procured for $12."

—Rev. Edward Strong, late pastor of the College-street Congregational Church, New-Haven, has been tendered the Chaplaincy of the Twenty-seventh Regiment, now encamped in that city. His acceptance of the post will depend upon the condition of his health.

—At the Cattaraugus (N. Y.) County Fair, a Mr. Weinearth, of Rushford, made his appearance clad entirely in garments made by himself and family. Even his shoes were made of the hide of one of his own cows, tanned by himself. He apparently favors a return to primitive habits.

— In Cleveland, O., a boy of 17 was accepted as a substitute for a drafted man, and received $200 bonus. He spent the money, and then obtained his discharge on a writ of *habeas corpus*, on the ground that he was under the age prescribed by law for recruits.

—The Bath (Me.) *Times* has the following notice: "The young man who was surprised one night this week, while stealing grapes from the garden of Mr. B. T. Bicknell, can recover one skirt of his coat and his handkerchief, on application to Mr. B.

—Letters received in San Francisco state that Rev. Dr. Scott is now in London, and that he has a call from a church in Liverpool. He will doubtless accept it, and become a settled pastor there, in lieu of returning to America, as he had intended.

—Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, who shot Gen. Nelson, is still in close confinement at the Galt House, Louisville, not being permitted to leave his room.

—Maj.-Gen. E. V. Sumner is at his home in Syracuse.

—Secretary Stanton has granted leave of absence to Col. J. D. Webster, to make a survey and report on the project of enlarging the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

FOR HAVANA AND NASSAU.—The steamship *Pacific*, formerly on the Galway line, now runs between this City and Nassau, *via* Havana, affording passengers unparalleled facilities, both as regards speed and comfort. See advertisement of the agent of the line, J. R. BACON, No. 53 South-street.

Arrival of the Steamer United States.

The United States steam transport *United States*, Capt. FULTON, arrived, yesterday, from Hilton Head, which port she left on the 14th inst., at 4 P. M. On the first day out she encountered heavy gales from north and east. She left the following vessels: Steamers *Karnac* and *Trade Wind* in distress; United States transports *Ben De Ford* and *Boston*; steamer *Cosmopolitan* sunk by running on her anchor in the St. John's River. On the 8th inst., the United States vessels of war *Vermont*, *Wabash*, *Vandalia*, *Marblehead*, *Housatonic*, *Conemaugh*, *Patron*, *Wissahicon*, *Dawn* and *Port Royal*. The *Pawnee* and *Lebago* were at Nassau, all well.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Oct. 17.

Arrived steamer *Orizaba*, Panama; sailed ship *Devonshire*, Callao.

Business is unchanged. Mining Stocks continue declining. Ophir Shares, $2,350.

Passenger statistics show that within nine months 17,000 people have arrived by sea at San Francisco, in excess of departures. These, in addition to a large number of overland immigrants, make the increase of population more this year than since 1852. The overland immigration to Oregon and Washoe this year will amount to about 5,000. The rear of immigration, some 500 wagons, is expected at Walla-Walla on the 15th of this month.

Some of the "Drafted" in Pennsylvania.

SCRANTON, Penn., Saturday, Oct. 18.

Among those drafted in this place are JOHN BRISBIN, Superintendent; R. A. HENRY, General Freight Agent; W. H. FULLER, Ticket Agent, and H. P. PHELPS, Paymaster—all of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

A Long-Contested Sheriff Case.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 18.

The long-contested election case of THOMPSON *vs.* EWING, in regard to the Sheriffalty, has been decided in favor of THOMPSON. THOMPSON is a Republican, and EWING a Democrat.

Assembly Nomination.

CORNING, N. Y., Saturday, Oct. 18.

Hon. HENRY SHERWOOD was to-day nominated for the Assembly by the Union and Republican Convention for the Eastern District, in Steuben County.

THE INDIAN WAR NEARLY AT AN END.—From the dispatches which Gen. POPE received from Gen. SIBLEY yesterday, it appears that the Indian war, so far as the Lower Sioux are concerned, is nearly terminated. With the exception of scarcely half a dozen who still remain with Little Crow, the entire force of Indians belonging to the lower bands have surrendered to Gen. SIBLEY, and he has, it is believed, upwards of 2,000 prisoners.

A portion of the Sissitons, under Sleepy-Eyes, have gone off over the Coteau prairie, towards the Big Sioux River. These are believed to be the ones who committed the murders at Lake Shetek and other places near the lower line. A force of mounted men are already in pursuit of, and will no doubt soon capture those fellows; and the Yanktons, or Cutheads, who have been mixed up in these affairs, and who have more particularly been concerned in the attacks on Fort Abercrombie, and the murders on Red River, will be promptly pursued and properly punished. This will all be the work of but a very short time, and we shall all soon rejoice that one of the most horrible wars that the world has ever witnessed, is about terminated.—*St. Paul (Minn.) Press, Oct. 12.*

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Avoid houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engraving of all sizes and styles.

DIED.

AMETRANO.—In Troy, on Friday, Oct. 17, ANTONIA AMETRANO, Sr., in the 75th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Hudson River Railroad Depôt, 30th-st., at 2 o'clock this (Sunday) afternoon. Carriages will be in attendance, whence his body will be conveyed to Greenwood for interment.

BUMSTEAD.—On Friday, Oct. 17, KATY C. BUMSTEAD, only daughter of Jacob C. Bumstead, aged 11 years and 14 days.

The funeral will take place this day, (Sunday,) the 19th inst., at 2 P. M., from No. 95 Hester-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

DARLING.—In Paris, Oct. 6, DANIEL S. DARLING, late of New-York, aged 39 years.

DODGE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 15, HARRISON DODGE, of Paris, aged 28 years and 8 months.

GRAY.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 18, JANE GRAY, in the 74th year of her age.

Her friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, at 12 o'clock noon, from her late residence, No. 278 West 46th-st.

☞ Canada papers please copy.

LOCKWOOD.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Oct. 17, suddenly, SUSAN H., wife of Augustus H. Lockwood.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her brother, C. C. Roumage, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 420 Pacific-st., on Sunday, the 19th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 195—Oct. 18, 1862.
74, 56, 17, 71, 62, 31, 53, 61, 42, 54, 59, 7.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 196—Oct. 18, 1862.
70, 71, 37, 50, 55, 67, 18, 63, 61, 7, 69, 17, 45.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 443—Oct. 18, 1862.
56, 7, 42, 36, 34, 23, 51, 21, 61, 6, 44, 1.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 359—Oct. 18, 1862.
67, 60, 43, 8, 59, 10, 71, 70, 51, 17, 49, 52, 31.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

SEASONS.—I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

FINE GOLD HUNTING WATCHES—FOR Ladies; some as low as $25 each, warranted correct timekeepers. For sale by
GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

ONYX AND PEARL EARRINGS AND PINS. NEW STYLES.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, of superior quality, from new and original designs, all of my own manufacture, which I will sell at reduced prices for cash, at wholesale or retail. Parlor and bedroom suites unsurpassed. Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 96 and 98 Houston-st. F. KEUTH.

DR. GUTMANN'S ORIGINAL RUSSIAN VAPOR BATHS, 373 FOURTH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND BOWERY.
These Baths, fitted up in the most elegant and improved style, are a certain remedy for CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE SKIN, CHRONIC CATARRHS, (Colds,) RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, PARALYSIS AND NEURALGIA, MERCURIAL AFFECTIONS, DYSPEPSIA, &c., &c.
The establishment is open daily from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. For ladies, from 10 to 12 A. M. On Sundays for gentlemen only, from 7 to 12 A. M. Terms moderate.

TRY IT! RHEUMATISM, COLIC, croup, sore throat, pains in the limbs, back and chest, are immediately cured by using DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. Nothing has ever been discovered that stops pain like it. Warranted. Sold everywhere. Price 25 and 50 cents. Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

MILITARY.

MILITARY NOTICE RELATIVE TO THE DRAFT.
Persons who claim that they are for any reason exempt from Military duty, and therefore not *liable to draft*, are hereby notified to attend before the Commissioners appointed to hear and determine such claims, at the Police Station-houses of the Wards in which they reside.
The Commissioners will commence their session on Monday, Oct. 20, and will sit for ten days, the hours will be from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M.
Exemption Certificates heretofore filed in the office of the County Clerk are of no effect.
A Surgeon will be in attendance to examine claimants of exemption on account of physical disability.
The following is a list of the Station-houses of the several Wards in which the Commissioners will sit:
First Ward ... No. 29 Broad-st.
Second Ward ... No. [illegible] Beekman-st.
Third Ward ... No. [illegible] Warren-st.
Fourth Ward ... No. [illegible] Oak-st.
Fifth Ward ... No. 49 Leonard-st.
Sixth Ward ... No. 9 Franklin-st.
Seventh Ward ... [illegible]
Eighth Ward ... Prince, corner Wooster.
Ninth Ward ... No. 94 Charles-st.
Tenth Ward ... Essex, corner Ludlow.
Eleventh Ward ... No. 4 Union Market, No. 42 Houston-st.
Twelfth Ward ... 126th-st., Bloomingdale Road.
Thirteenth Ward ... Attorney, corner Delancey.
Fourteenth Ward ... No. 53 Spring-st.
Fifteenth Ward ... [illegible]
Sixteenth Ward ... No. 156 West 20th-st.
Seventeenth Ward ... 5th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
Eighteenth Ward ... East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
Nineteenth Ward ... East 59th-st., near 3d-av.
Twentieth Ward ... No. 212 West 35th-st.
Twenty-first Ward ... No. 120 East 35th-st.
Twenty-second Ward ... 47th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.
Claims of exemption will be received only in the Ward in which the persons making the same reside.
WM. HENRY ANTHON, Judge-Advocate-General, Chief Commissioner of Drafting.
Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1862.

"IRONSIDES."
LARGE EXTRA BOUNTY.
Good Men yet received to fill up
COMPANY A.
JOSEPH B. STEPHENSON, Second Lieut.,
Late of Seventh Regiment, N. G.
No. 87 East 28th.

"IRONSIDES."
FIRST NINE MONTHS' REGIMENT.
Good men wanted in Company B. Extra bounties given, from $15 to $135. Recruiting Offices—No. 340 4th-st., one door west of Broadway, New-York; No. 76 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, and Flushing, L. I.
Capt. DAVID D. TERRY.
EDWARD ABBOTT, E. KILPATRICK, Lieutenants.

RECRUITING OFFICERS.—TO ANY ONE having 25 or 30 men, and wishing to go in the field, will immediately join an infantry regiment, will meet with liberal propositions for them by applying immediately, M., Recruiting Office, No. [illegible] New-York Post-office.

POLITICAL.

CENTRAL UNION WADSWORTH CLUB.—A meeting of this Club will be held at the corner of [illegible] Republican Central Committee, [illegible] 23d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 20, at [illegible] o'clock. All the Wadsworth Clubs in the City, not heretofore represented, are urgently requested to send delegates to this meeting. Business of great importance will be submitted for the consideration of the Club.
D. D. CONOVER, President.
[illegible] PALMER, JOHN J. SHAW, Vice-Presidents.
J. P. WALKER, J. G. ABBE, Secretaries.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
SIXTEENTH WARD.
PEOPLE'S UNION CANDIDATE
For Assembly,
SAMUEL C. REED.

UNION WAR CANDIDATE
For Congress
ELLIOT C. COWDIN.
Nominated unanimously by the Republican and Union Convention of the Eighth Congressional District, comprising the XVIIIth, XXth and XXIst Wards, Oct. 14, 1862. JAMES OWENS, Chairman.
JOHN WAITE, Secretary.

POLITICAL FIREWORKS.
TORCHES—BRILLIANT COLORS.
ROMAN CANDLES—BRILLIANT COLORS.
ROCKETS—BRILLIANT COLORS.
FLAGS AND LANTERNS.
CONSTANTLY on hand a good ASSORTMENT for SUPPLYING POLITICAL CLUBS.
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD, No. 62 John-st.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Obsequies of Commodore Hudson.

A SOLEMN AND IMPOSING SCENE—MANY EPISCOPAL BISHOPS PRESENT.

The last funeral honors were paid yesterday, at 2 P. M., to the mortal remains of Commodore WILLIAM L. HUDSON, who died so suddenly on Wednesday last.

The corpse of the deceased was laid in state at No. 52 Montague-street, Brooklyn, where at 1 o'clock a large number number of gentlemen, including many of the officials of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, began to assemble.

Toward 2 o'clock the collection of participants in the scene having grown to excessive proportions, in doors, the funeral procession was arranged with Admirals PAULDING, SHUBRICK, NICHOLS, CLUNEY, Capt. POWELL, MEADE, Drs. BATES and SMITH and Paymaster BUCHANAN, of the navy, as pall-bearers.

The coffin, which was of very handsome rosewood but sparingly adorned, rested on the orninary bier, and was draped in the American ensign, with the side-arms and chapeau of its inmate tastefully disposed upon it, and a rich wreath of pure white *immortelles*—in this case japonicas—at the head.

An unpretending silver plate upon the lid bore the following brief inscription:

"WILLIAM L. HUDSON,
Died on the 15th of October, 1862;
Aged 68 years."

The cortege of relatives, friends and officers was preceded by many distinguished members of both Houses of the recently adjourned Episcopal General Convention. It moved at 2 o'clock, from Montague-st., to the Church of St. Anne, on the corner of Sands and Washington streets, where imposing services for the dead were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Vinton Rev. Dr. E. M. Johnston, Rt. Rev. Bishop McIlvaine of Ohio, and the Rev. Mr. Cutler, the latter preaching an appropriate sermon of much fervor and feeling. Referring to the noble struggle the deceased officer and patriot had made through life, his final triumph, said the preacher, after all his other triumphs, had been in conquering the hour of dissolution. Early a professor of religion—as far back, indeed, as the year 1831—he had ever remained steadfast in his duty, mild and humane in all things, yet a lion amid the thunders of battle, and in every undertaking trusting on God. Such was the active Christian care he felt for the eternal as well as the temporal safety of his men, that from first to last, after his own profession of Jesus, he had ever continued to be the chaplain of the vessel he commanded. To the final moment of his life the same devout disposition endured, and, on the very evening preceding his death, he had engaged in religious exercises at home with all the fervor that distinguished him.

The reverend gentleman concluded his touching theme with a beautiful application of the example afforded by the quiet death of one so ripe in years and honors.

The Right Reverend Bishop MCILVAIN likewise paid a tribute, glowing with eloquence and piety, to the memory of the deceased.

When the Church services had terminated, the coffin was placed within a hearse and conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery under escort of a full battalion of United States Marines, Capt. COHEN commanding. The portion of the outer pageant was very fine, and a large and silent concourse gazed upon it with saddened faces.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A SCENE IN THE HARBOR.—Yesterday afternoon, at three o'clock, a very interesting and animating scene came off in the North River, opposite the Cunard Dock, on the Jersey side. The French line-of-battle-ship, which has been lying at Quarantine for about a week, wended her way up from thence to the part of the river referred to. The French man of war mounts ninety guns, and closely in the neighborhood lay the Spanish frigate, which mounts fifty guns.

It has always been customary, on the arrival of foreign vessels of war to salute our forts and batteries up the river as they pass along, when friendship and a warm alliance exist between the United States and other foreign powers. Consequently, when the French war-ship had all her arrangements completed, she fired off the usual salute of twenty guns, which was remarkably well replied to, and acknowledged by the powerful guns from Fort Columbus. The people lining the shores along the river and on the island were much interested by the sight. The French jolly tars were delighted at it. England also rejoiced, for the Royal Mail Steamer *Persia*, now in dock, spread to the winds her bunting and displayed the British ensign to good advantage. Spain, too, was not a casual looker-on, for she hoisted the Spanish pennant and warmly participated in the scene. The river was crowded with rowing-boats, the various docks with pedestrians and lookers-on, whilst the ferry-boats contributed their quota to the picturesqueness of the scene.

THE REAL MURDER CASE—HOW THE JURY STOOD.—A letter in the *Evening Post*, purporting to come from one of the jurors in the Real murder case, states that when the jury first retired they stood six for murder, three for manslaughter, two for acquittal, and one blank. On the second ballot, they stood six for manslaughter in the fourth degree, and six for manslaughter in the third degree. The verdict, as rendered, was not finally agreed upon until half an hour before the opening of the Court the next morning.

CHANGES IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.—The following changes in this department were made during the past week:

Appointments—Edson M. Hubbard and Charles C. Leaycraft, to the Third Precinct; George Gray, Felix Larkin and Wm. H. Bogardus, Ninth; James Clark, Seventh; Daniel J. Ryan, Bernhard Laufenbach, Michael Hopkins, James Davidson, Stephen H. Dowling, Martin V. B. Jackman, Wm. H. Kelly, Michael Walsh and John Smith, Twenty-first; and Major Scott, Twenty-eighth.

Resignations—John Pool and Jared J. Jeralemon, of the Fifteenth; Sergt. Charles W. Rudyard, of the Forty-sixth; and Teunis V. Holbrow, of the Forty-seventh.

THE POLICE AND THE DRAFT.—The following order was yesterday issued from the Central office of the Metropolitan Police, in regard to the forthcoming draft. It will be seen that all the necessary precautions have been taken to preserve the peace during the time the draft is in progress. The order refers to the first twenty-two wards included in the City of New-York. Similar orders will doubtless be issued to the Brooklyn Police on Monday.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 1,156.—Captain ——, Precinct: Your Station-House has been designated as the place at which the Commissioners on Draft will hold their sessions, to hear claims for exemption from military service, of persons enrolled as residing within the —— Ward. You will allow them the use of the desk in the public office during the hours of hearing, and afford every possible facility to enable them to perform their duties promptly and orderly. A recess in the session will take place daily from 12:40 A. M. until 1:40 P. M., to enable the necessary muster, on and off, at 1 o'clock to be performed.

You will retain one section of the off platoon in the Station-house during the sessions, to assist in acting as guard to the Commissioners. The sessions will open on Monday, October 20, and continue ten days, during the hours of 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.

THEFT OF JEWELRY.—Mrs. ESTHER HARRIS, who keeps a jewelry-store at No. 164 Seventh-avenue, appeared before Justice QUACKENBUSH yesterday, and made a complaint that a servant of hers, named ANNA SINGLETON, had stolen from her two watches, two gold chains, and some other articles of value. The most of the stolen property was found in the possession of the accused. The latter was arrested by Officer STEAN, of the Ninth Precinct, and the magistrate committed her for trial in default of bail.

DEATH FROM SUFFOCATION.—At a late hour on Friday evening a child, sixteen months old, of Mrs. SESSMAN, residing at No. 154 East Thirty-first-street, accidently fell into the vault in the rear of the premises, and was suffocated. The remains were subsequently recovered, and the Coroner notified to hold an inquest.

THE MEDICAL INTRODUCTORIES.—The introductory lecture of the Winter Course in the New-York Medical College will be delivered by Prof. WM. F. HOLCOMB, on Monday, Oct. 20, in the College Building, at 7½ P. M. The public and profession are invited to attend.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—The following is the weekly report of the New-York Hospital to Oct. 17, 1862:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Oct. 10	208	218	426
Admitted to Oct. 17	30	16	46
Discharged, cured or relieved	41	32	73
Died	3	3	6
Remaining at date	194	199	393

Males, 379; females, 14.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2901, 2903, 2909, 2911, 2915, 2917, 2919, 2923, 2925, 2927, 2929, 2931, 2933, 2935, 2937, 2939, 2941, 2945, 2947, 2951. *Part II.*—Nos. 3272, 3280, 3284, 3286, 3288, 3292, 3294, 3296, 3300, 3301, 3310, 3314, 3320, 3324, 3326, 3334, 3348, 3354, 3356, 3358. *Part III.*—Nos. 7096, 1723, 2310, 2704, 2910.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 438, [illegible], 460, 284, 464, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, [illegible], 512, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524. *Part II.*—[illegible] calendar till further notice.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. [illegible], 1877, 2719, 2775, 2777, 2779, 2781, 2783, 2785, 2787, [illegible], 2791, 2793, 2795, 2797. *Part II.*—Nos. 120, 2332, 2370, 1810, 2486, 2488, 2494, 2496, 2498, 2500, 2502, 2504.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the Term.

Murder at Sea—Motion in Arrest Denied—Sentence of the Prisoner.

In the case of Demarchi, convicted of murder on the high seas, Judge SHIPMAN then gave his decision on the motion in arrest of judgment, which was argued some time since by Mr. James for the prisoner and District Attorney Smith for the Government. The opinion is as follows:

SHIPMAN, J.—The defendant, a foreigner, has been tried and convicted of murder on the high seas, on board the ship *Blondel*, and he now moves in arrest of judgment on the ground that the indictment does not allege the *Blondel* to have been an American ship.

The indictment is founded upon the 8th section of the act of 1790, 1 stat. at large, p. 113. It alleges that the murder was committed on board the "*Blondel*, owned by a certain person or persons to the said jurors unknown, being a citizen or citizens of the United States of America." It is insisted that this allegation is insufficient on its face to give the Court jurisdiction, and that therefore the judgment ought to be arrested. The argument is that the jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States not being unlimited over crimes committed upon all vessels on the high seas, it must be confined to American vessels; that is, vessels whose nationality is fixed and determined by registration in conformity with the navigation laws of the country, and that this national character of the vessel must be alleged in the indictment, unless the defendant is described as a citizen of the United States.

This objection is purely technical, as the *Blondel* was proved on the trial to be, in fact, an American vessel, although her register was not produced. She was proved to have been built in, and exclusively owned by citizens of the United States, and was so owned at the time of the commission of the offence.

The power of the Government of the United States to punish offences on the high seas, is coextensive with that of any other nation. Like all other maritime nations, it punishes robbery and murder on the high seas whenever and wherever committed by its own subjects on the ocean, and whenever and by whomsoever committed on board of vessels belonging to its own subjects. Indeed, like other nations, it goes further than this, and punishes piracy and piratical murder on board of all vessels found on the high seas, which have no national character, and whose ownership cannot be determined. It was expressly decided in United States vs. Klintock, (5 Wheat.,) that the act on which this indictment is founded extends to all persons on board all vessels which throw off their national character by cruising piratically and committing piracy on other vessels. This indictment charges a piratical murder, and if the Court has jurisdiction to try such a case, where the offence was committed on board a vessel having no national character, it is clear that no national character need be alleged in the indictment. It is quite true that the proof in any given case may disclose the fact that the offence was committed on board a foreign ship, sailing under a foreign flag, by a foreigner, and upon a foreigner, and that the crime was therefore one merely against another Government. On such a disclosure it would be the duty of the Court to dismiss the case. But is not necessary for an indictment when the offence comes within a general jurisdiction of the Court to exclude, by descriptive terms, every possible exemption of the defendant from that jurisdiction. If the offence is of a character that the Court can entertain the case, although the vessel have no national character, as has already been remarked, no national character need be alleged; and it would seem equally clear that the foreign possible nationality of the vessel need not be negatived in the indictment. This seems to have been the understanding of the Courts and profession in England, to which the practice in that country, in similar trials, has conformed for a long series of years. That practice has been adopted here and steadily adhered to since the foundation of this Government.

In indictments for piracy, both at Common Law and under the Statutes in England, there is usually no allegation either of the nationality of the vessel or the citizenship of the defendant. The *ownership* of the vessel is sometimes, although not always, alleged to be in the subjects of the Queen. (Archbold's Criminal Pl. and Ev., 14 Lond. Ed., pp. 363–'5; Chitty's Criminal Law, vol. 3, p. 1,093, 4 Am. Ed.)

Indeed, in cases where the offence charged is not piratical, and is not alleged to be done piratically, the nationality of the vessel, and of the defendant and crew, the ownership, are often omitted. This was so in the case of Rex. *vs.* Thompson and others, in which the indictment was said to have been drawn by an eminent Crown lawyer; and where the offence is not charged as having been piratically committed, but as an assault upon the Captain of the vessel by some of his own crew, with intent to murder him, the same is true of indictments for burning ships or sinking them at sea. (Chitty's Cr. Law, Vol. 3, pp. 1,097-8.)

But, independent of the foregoing considerations, I am satisfied that the allegation in this indictment, that this ship was owned by citizens of the United States, is sufficient to bring the case within the jurisdiction of the Court. Even admitting, for this purpose, that the course of proceeding, both in our own and the English Courts, has so often departed from the sound rules of criminal pleading; still, I am not aware that citizens of the United States are permitted to sail ships exclusively owned by them under any foreign flag. Under the doctrine laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the cases of United States *vs.* Palmer, (3 Wheaton,) and United States *vs.* Klintock, (5 Wheaton,) the Circuit Court has jurisdiction of a case of murder and robbery under the eighth Section of this Act of 1790, unless the defendant be a foreigner, and the offence be committed on board a vessel which, at the time, "in point of fact, as well as right, is the property of subjects of a foreign State, who have at the time, in virtue of this property, the control of the vessel." The allegation of ownership in this indictment excludes the case from that class of vessels over which the jurisdiction of the Court does not extend.

Motion in arrest overruled.

The District Attorney then moved the Court for sentence, which the Judge proceeded to pass, as follows:

Ferdinand Demarchi, you have been presented by a Grand Jury of this district upon the charge of murder on the high seas, on board the ship *Blondel*, an American vessel, owned by citizens of the United States. You have been tried by an impartial jury, and, after a faithful and able defence, have been convicted. Your victim, Frank Vincent, was your shipmate, with whom, until the instant before you inflicted upon him the blow that terminated his life, you had been apparently on friendly terms. Upon a very slight provocation you plunged a knife in his body, cutting open his bowels, and thereby causing his death in a few moments. Although from the evidence given on the trial it did not appear that you had entertained any long-cherished purpose to take your victim's life, yet it did appear that you were at the moment stimulated by a murderous intent to inflict upon him fatal bodily harm. Your failure to express any regret at the crime you had committed, and, what was worse, the fear you expressed that the blow had not proved fatal, and your avowed wish, if it had not, that you might still cause his death, bore heavily against you, and doubtless was not without its influence upon the jury, in leading their minds to the conclusion that you were guilty of the crime of murder. That their verdict was correct I have no doubt.

The law which you violated and under which you were tried punishes the crime of which you stand convicted with death. Let me admonish you of the importance of preparing for this awful doom by a sincere repentance of all your sins, especially of the crime for which you are about to be condemned to suffer. Religious teachers will gladly instruct you in the work of preparing for the solemn event which you may be soon called to realize. Listen to them, and above all seek with true repentance and humility the mercy of God.

Do not flatter yourself that because the jury have recommended you to the mercy of the President he will certainly interfere in your behalf. He may feel it his duty to refuse his clemency, and leave you to suffer that death which the law inflicts on the murderer. It is your duty, therefore, to prepare for the worst.

It remains only to pronounce the sentence of the law, which is, that you Ferdinand Demarchi, be taken to the City Prison, from which you were brought, and remain in close confinement until Friday, the sixth day of February next, and that you then be taken to the place of execution, and that, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of that day, you be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may the Lord have mercy on your soul.

Demarchi, who is but a young man, gave no signs of emotion, and at the close took his seat as quietly as if he had no concern in the matter. An effort will be made, on account of his youth, and the recommendation of the jury, to procure a commutation of his sentence.

The Haynes Case—No Verdict.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—OCT. 18.

Before Judge Shipman.

The jury in the case of Haynes remained out all night and this morning were discharged, being unable to agree. They stood, we understand, seven for conviction to five for acquittal, when they first went out and remained unchanged. And so ends the second trial, with the same result as the first. It has been carefully and earnestly contested on both sides, and there have been some circumstances about the trial which have given it unusual interest.

Tenth-Avenue Railroad Enjoined—A Suit for Damages.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

The Mayor et ale., vs. John Kerr et als.—The defendants, twelve in number, the Directors of the Seventh-Avenue and Broadway Railroad Company, now in process of building, are restrained by injunction from prosecuting the work until Monday, the 20th, when an order to show cause why the injunction should not be perpetual is returnable. On the 7th inst., the Corporation Counsel commenced a suit against the defendants, claiming damages to the amount of $100,000 for injuries sustained by the City, by reason of this alleged unlawful occupation of the streets of the city. The argument on the motion will be heard at Chambers on Monday.

A Dog-fight and Assault and Battery.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

John K. Imlay, by John Imlay, Guardian, vs. Thomas Fogge.—This was an action of assault and battery. It appeared by the evidence on the part of the plaintiff, that the plaintiff, a boy, about seventeen years of age, was, on the 14th of June, 1861, employed at No. 72 Charles-street, when the defendant came upon the premises with a dog, and desired that it should have a fight with another dog which was then on the premises. Plaintiff objected, when some words ensued as to the fighting qualities of the two dogs, defendant insisting that his dog could whip the other. The proprietor of the place ordered defendant to leave the premises. In the course of the conversation in response to an inquiry of the defendant, the plaintiff said he thought the dog belonging to the place could whip defendant's dog and him too. Upon this, the defendant is alleged to have struck the plaintiff with his fist, got him down, and kicked him with considerable violence. Defendant was taken away from the plaintiff by some of the bystanders.

The Jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff of $500. Henry L. Clinton and A. S. Diossy for plaintiff.

Accommodation Loans—Memorandum Book, as Evidence.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Charles Weeks, Executor of Abraham Weeks vs. Obadiah Hopkins.—This action, mentioned in the TIMES of Friday, is brought to recover several sums of money claimed to have been loaned from time to time to defendant, by the firm of A. & C. Weeks The defendant answers that the firm of A. & C. Weeks and himself were in the habit of borrowing money from each other upon temporary loans, and of exchanging checks, and of assisting each other as their business necessities might require; that the sums of money I so loaned, and checks lent and exchanged by the said firm, were equal to the moneys loaned by this defendant. Plaintiff produced in evidence an old memorandum book, claimed to have been kept at the time the loans were made. The case involves the question how far these memoranda are admissible as evidence, without other collateral proof tending in the same direction, and of plaintiff's right to bring this action as the executor of his father. The trial was concluded on Friday, and the jury rendered a verdict for defendant.

Alex. Kursheedt for plaintiff; Chauncey Shaffer for defendant.

General Sessions.

SENTENCES.

In the General Sessions yesterday, the following sentences were passed:—RICHARD J. DOWNING, convicted of manslaughter in the second degree, was sentenced to State Prison for five years.

JAMES W. WINTHROP and HONORA MORRISSEY, convicted of manslaughter in the second degree in causing the death of the woman CURRAN, in the Water-street dance-house, were each sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

PETER HAUSER was sent to the Penitentiary for six months for petit larceny. GEO. THOMPSON for an attempt at grand larceny, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years. JOSEPH MCCARTY and WALTER JOYCE were sent to the City Prison,—MCCARTY for ten days for petit larceny, and JOYCE for fifty days for an attempt at assault and battery. FRED. BAKER and JAMES THOMPSON were each sentenced to the State Prison for two years for grand larceny, and CALVIN POOR two years for forgery in the fourth degree. AUGUSTA BRANDT was sent to the Penitentiary for six months for petit larceny, and MARY ANN SANFORD was fined six cents for an attempt at assault and battery.

Charitable Bequests—Wills Proved.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

The will of Anne Curries, spinster, recently admitted to Probate, contains the following bequests:

To the Rectors, &c., of Trinity Church, in this City, $1,000.

To the same, in trust for the poor of the parish of said Church, $500.

To the Orphan Asylum Society, in this City, incorporated April 7, 1807, $500.

The wills of the following persons have been admitted to Probate:

Joseph Boggs, Calvert Stuart Webster, Adolph Ahrens, Abner Chichester and Michael Housewoth.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before all the Justices.

Morris vs. Walsh.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge BOSWORTH.

Elster vs. Potter.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge MONCRIEF.

Chamberlain vs. Demphrey.—Judgment reversed, with costs. Opinion by Judge BARBOUR.

Williams vs. O'Keefe et al.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge MORRELL.

Palmer vs. Potter.—The motion to discharge the order of arrest is denied, with $10 costs. See opinion and papers with Clerk.

An Address to the People of Massachusetts.

The Republican State Committee, of Massachusetts, has issued an address to the people of that State, which concludes thus:

"We do not impugn the loyalty of any man, but we assert, without fear of contradiction, that wherever a disloyal man exists in this country, whether in the North or the South, the East or the West, he desires the success of the Democratic party and its allies, and the defeat of the Republicans.

And if the movement succeeds, the President must succumb to the rebellion, and consent to a disgraceful compromise and surrender, or be prepared to contend for existence with a powerful party in Congress, stimulated by ancient hatreds and recent disappointments, to any extreme of political opposition.

We call upon the loyal people of the Commonwealth to resist this attempt to array Massachusetts against the Government. If it is successful, there can be only one result, and that is disaster and disgrace. The hopes and prayers of all true patriots go with ABRAHAM LINCOLN in his attempt to put down this gigantic revolt. The country is now in the very crisis of its fate.

With perseverance, and firmness, and energy, the Government must triumph. But it must be inspired with courage and not disheartened by petty criticisms and unreasoning opposition. The people must rally to its support, and to the support of the men who are the truest and ablest in its defence. We are within three weeks of the election. The time is long enough if well occupied.

Let every man see to it that by no negligence of his at the primary meetings or at the polls does an insidious, and unpatriotic, and factious opposition obtain an opportunity to cry 'Peace' and 'Compromise,' and so to betray the country again into the hands of the deadly enemies of Liberty."

—The Newark *Mercury* says of the letter on McClellan by Kearny: "The letter in question by no means states so circumstantially as others we have seen, the *grounds* upon which Gen. Kearny founded his estimate of McClellan and his "pets;" but *we* should feel that we were doing the lamented deceased an injury rather than otherwise in publishing even these letters, which *do* contain forcible statements in justification of his opinions."

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....OCT. 18, 1862.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou. 104	10 Imp. & Traders' Bk. 100½
1,000 U. S. 5s, '65 ... 96	100 Park Bank ... 114
4,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou. 93½	150,000 Amer. Gold ... 130
15,000 Trea. 7 3-10 ₩ ct.	70,000 do ... b3. 130¼
Notes ... 105¾	10,000 do ... b3. 130⅛
20,500 U. S. Dem. Notes. 125	20,000 do ... 130¼
2,000 do ... 125	30,000 do ... b3. 130
25,000 do ... 125½	50 Cumb. Cl. Pf'd. b30. 15
30,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. Cer. 99⅞	200 do ... 14½
5,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '73 ... 120	10 Pac. Mail St. Co. ... 126
1,000 Ill. Ca. Reg. Bds. 101	100 do ... 125¾
500 Ill. War Loan ... 105	150 do ... 125
10,000 Ill. Cou. Bds. '62 ... 102	10 do ... s10. 125½
1,000 Tenn. S. 6s '90 ... 55	800 N. Y. Central R. 106⅝
10,000 do ... b10 54½	100 do ... s5 106½
1,000 do ... 54½	50 do ... b10 106⅝
5,000 Mo. S. 6s ... 53½	100 do ... s60 106
5,000 do ... 54	25 do ... 106⅜
5,000 do ... 53½	490 Erie Railway ... 59
5,000 M. 6s iss. to H. & SJ 70	300 do ... 58⅞
500 Cal. S. 7s ... 115	100 do ... s30 58⅞
1,000 E. R. 3 m. bds. '83. 108	200 do ... b3 59
5,000 E. R. 4th m. bds. 101½	100 do ... b60 59
7,000 Hud. R. 1 m. bds. 115	50 do ... b10 59
1,000 Hud. R. 2ds. f. bds. 111	250 Erie R. Pref. ... 86
3,000 M. C. 8c. 2d m. s. f. b. 115	400 do ... 86⅛
1,000 Mich. So. 2d m. bds 98½	50 do ... 86⅝
5,000 do ... 98½	200 Hud. River R. ... 67⅝
2,000 Mich. So. s. f. bds. 107½	10 Harlem R. Pref. ... 51⅞
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds. 105	10 Nor. & Wor. R. ... 64
9,000 Al. & T. H. 1st m. 99	300 Reading R. ... 78
9,000 A. & T. H. 2d m. Pf. 81	100 do ... s30. 77⅞
1,000 A. & T. H. In. B'ds. 60	100 Mich. Cen. R. ... 86
1,000 Ch. & N. W. S. F. B. 101½	350 do ... 86⅛
1,000 Ch. & N. W. Ass. B. 60	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S. b10. 81¾
10,000 Ch. & N. W. 2d m. 33½	215 do ... 81⅛
2,000 Pac. R. 7s Guar'd	200 do ... s30. 81
by State of Mo. ... 45	20 Panama R. ... 151
4,000 Tol. & W. 1st m. ... 99½	100 do ... 150½
3,000 Tol. & W. 2d m. ... 88	440 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip. ... 81
10,000 do ... 88½	50 do ... s30. 80¾
1,500 Tol. & W. Int. Bds. 88	100 do ... b10. 81
600 M. & P. DuC. 1st m. 102	100 do ... b15. 81½
1,000 Chi. & R. I. bds. 109	150 Clev. & Pitts. R. ... 38⅞
1,000 Clev. & T. S. F. bs. 104½	200 do ... 38¾
5,000 Pit. F. W. & C. 1m. 104½	50 Clev., Col. & Cin. ... 134
7,000 Pit. F. W. & C. 2m. 94½	30 do ... 133½
7,000 Pit. F. W. & C. 3m. ... 79	755 Gal. & Chi. R. ... 85
5,000 do ... 78½	150 do ... 84¾
10,000 do ... b30 79½	50 do ... 84⅞
4,000 Clev. & Pit. 2m bs. 100	350 Clev. & Tol. R. ... 70⅞
2,000 Clev. & Pit. 4m. ... 71	600 do ... 71
1,000 do ... 70½	300 Chi. & R. I. R. s60 81½
10,000 do ... 70½	150 do ... 82
100 Phenix Bank ... 105	200 do ... 82¼
5 Bank of Com. ... 98	100 Chi., Bur. & Qu. R. 107
10 Bank of Republic ... 95	100 Mill. & Pr. Du Ch. R. 36
10 Hanover Bank ... 83	100 Del., L. & W. R. ... 114
15 Metrop'n Bank ... 104½	25 Indianap. & Cin. R. ... 46
20 do ... 104¾	50 Tol. & Wabash R. ... 35
10 Shoe & Leath. Bk. 102	104 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi R. 60
3[illegible] do ... 101¾	
5 Continental Bank ... 92½	

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible] U. S. 6s, '81, Cou. 104	200 Erie Railway ... s30 59
[illegible] Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ c.	100 do ... b15 59⅛
Notes ... 105⅛	200 do ... 59⅛
[illegible] U. S. 6s, 1-yr. Cer. 99⅛	100 Erie R. Pref. ... 86⅛
[illegible] U. S. Dem'd N's. 125	100 do ... 86⅜
5,000 do ... 125⅛	400 Harlem Railroad ... 23
3,000 do ... 125⅛	100 Reading Railroad ... 78⅛
1,000 Missouri St. 6s. ... 53⅛	600 do ... 78¼
4,000 do ... 53½	25 Mich. Cen. R. ... 87
10,000 do ... b30 54	100 do ... 87⅛
7,000 Cal. State 7s. ... 115¼	200 Mich. S. & N. In. R. .. 43⅛
3,000 do ... 115	150 do ... 43¼
3,000 Erie. R. 4th M. Bs. 101¼	300 do ... 43
5,000 B., N. Y. & E. 1st M. 100	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S. s60 81¼
9,000 Mil. & P. D. C. 1st M. 102⅛	100 do ... b30 82⅛
10,000 T. & Wab. 2d M. .. 88⅛	200 do ... s30 82
25,000 do ... 88¼	200 do ... 82
10,000 Clev. & T. S. F. Bs. 104⅛	100 Ill. C. R. Scrip. ... 81¼
10,000 American Gold .. 130⅛	100 do ... s10 81
20,000 do ... 130	200 do ... 81
20,000 do ... 129⅞	400 Clev. & Pitts. R. ... 39
100 Pac. M. St. Co. s15. 125	100 do ... b30 39¼
150 do ... 125¼	50 Gal. & Chi. R. ... 85⅛
25 N. Y. Cen. R. ... 106⅛	500 Clev. & Tol. R. ... 70⅛
100 do ... b30. 106⅜	500 do ... s30 79⅛
50 do ... 106⅝	100 Chi. & Rk. Isl. .. s10 81⅞
100 Hud. River R. .. b30 67¼	350 do ... 82

SATURDAY, Oct. 18—P. M.

The price of Gold opened this morning at 130@130½ ₩ cent., as against 131⅝@131¾ ₩ cent. at the close of yesterday's dealings. The subsequent sales were at 130⅛@130@129¾@129½ ₩ cent., finally closing in the afternoon at 129⅞ ₩ cent.

The Stock Market at the close to-day was generally steady throughout the list, with less fluctuations between the morning and afternoon sales than usual of late.

The market for Money was also steady at 4@5 ₩ cent. Exchange fell to 142@142½ ₩ cent. for Bankers' bills on London.

The following were the closing quotations for Stocks at 4½ o'clock:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
N. Y. Central	107⅛	106⅝	Galena	85⅞	84⅞
Erie	59⅝	59⅛	Toledo	71⅝	70⅞
Erie Preferred	86	86⅝	Rock Island	81⅞	81⅞
Hudson River	69⅛	68⅛	Missouris	54	54
Harlem	23	22½	Tennessees	55	54½
Mich. Central	87½	87¼	U. S. 5s, 1874	93⅝	93⅜
Mich. Southern	43½	42½	U. S. 6s, 1881	104	104½
Mich. Guarant'd	81½	81½	U. S. Notes, C. H	127	124⅞
Illinois Cen	81½	80⅞	Treas. 7.30 ₩ cts.	105⅝	105⅝
Clev. and Pitts	38⅞	38⅞	Bills on Lond'n	145⅛	142⅞
Pacific Mail	127	125⅞	Gold	131⅝	129⅞

The bids for the City Bank Shares to-day were as follows:

Merchants'	102	Mercantile	110
Mechanics'	106	American Exchange	100½
Union	103	Bank of the Republic	95
America	106	Hanover	82
Phœnix	104	Irving	75
Tradesmen's	103	Metropolitan	105
Butchers' and Drovers	116	East River	90
Mechanics' & Traders'	107	Nassau	100
National	97	Shoe and Leather	101
Merchants' Exchange	91½	Continental	92
Commerce	98	Importers' & Traders'	100½
Mechanics' B'king Ass.	90	Park	114
Ocean	80		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	109	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Estate	107	Chi. & N. W. 1sts 2d S's	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '64	104½	Chi. & N. W. 1sts Ass.	60½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	114½	Chi. & N. W. seconds	33½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. '76	114½	Han. & St. Jos. firsts	50
Erie firsts	114	Lack. & W. Bonds	107½
Erie fourths	101½	Del., Lack. & W. seconds	108½
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	100	Tol. & Wab. firsts	99½
Hudson firsts, '69	114½	Tol. & Wab. seconds	88½
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	110	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bds	88
Hudson thirds, '75	103½	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts	102½
Hudson Conv't, '67	96	Gal. & Chi. firsts	108½
Harlem firsts, '69-73	112	Gal. & Chi. 1sts ext'd	107
Harlem seconds, '64	104½	Gal. & Chi. seconds	107
Harlem thirds, '68	90	Chi. & Rk. I. firsts	109
Mich. C. 8 ₩ c., 69-72	112	Clev. & Tol. s. f	104½
Mich. C. n. f. 8 ₩ c., '82	115	N. J. Cen. firsts	109
C. B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. firsts	115	N. J. Cen. seconds	109
M. S. 7 ₩ c. seconds	98½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts	104½
M. S. & N. Ind. s. f. 7 ₩ c.	107½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	94½
Pac. R. Guar. by Mo.	45	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds	78½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c.	105	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	101
St. L., A. & T. H. firsts	98½	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	95
T. H. & A. secs. Pref.	81	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	90
L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	38	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	70½
Chi. & N. W. s. f.	100½	T. Haute Income	60
Chi. & N. W. G'n B. Ext.	84		

The following are the Specie quotations of Messrs. F. P. JAMES & Co., Wall-street:

American Gold	$1 29¾	Amer. Silver	$1 25
Sovereigns	6 20	Spanish Dollars	1 27
Twenty Francs	4 80	Mexican Dollars	1 25
Ten Guilders	4 75	Five francs	1 10
Ten Thalers	9 50	Ger'n & Fr'ch Crowns	1 15
Spanish Doubloons	20 50	English Silver ₩ £	5 90
Mexican Doubloons	19 50	Span. & Mex. qr's, ₩ oz	1 35

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water during the second week in October in the years 1861 and 1862, according to the *Evening Journal*, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1861	57,120	855,553	944,515	146,253
1862	50,408	1,195,365	1,033,494	72,399
	Dec. 6,712	Inc. 339,812	Inc. 94,979	Dec. 73,854

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 14th October, inclusive, during the years 1861 and 1862 was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1861	869,283	18,139,853	16,572,267	527,325
1862	1,089,241	23,719,638	17,004,493	575,227
	Inc. 219,958	Inc. 5,579,785	Inc. 432,226	Inc. 47,902

By reducing the Wheat to Flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows an increase of 1,115,957 bbls. Flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 14th of October in the years indicated:

Canal opened—	1860. April 25.	1861. May 1.	1862. May 1.
Flour, bbls	720,355	869,283	1,089,241
Wheat, bushels	9,702,071	18,139,853	23,719,638
Corn, bush	12,198,060	16,572,267	17,004,493
Barley, bush	943,744	527,325	575,227
Oats, bush	4,735,964	3,763,246	3,446,597
Rye, bush	226,450	500,233	680,575
Beef, bbls	4,513	641	11,427
Pork, bbls	7,071	6,847	145,289
Bacon, lbs	458,464	588,900	5,433,696
Butter, lbs	395,785	447,765	1,034,707
Lard, lbs	983,685	725,741	7,920,202
Cheese, lbs	2,018,546	1,434,147	1,593,896
Wool, lbs	1,976,444	1,378,081	1,672,107

The day's business at the office of the Assintant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $516,228 13, including for customs, $139,000; Payments, $696,128 81; Balance, $8,249,840 96.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.—WANTED, BOARD ON Murray Hill, between 34th and 42d sts., Madison and 6th avs., for gentleman, wife, and child (8 years old;) second story; will pay $30 per week for good rooms and board; private family preferred; rooms wanted until June 10 to 25. Address G. K., Box No. 412 Post-office.

BOARDING.—ELIGIBLE BOARD FOR AN INvalid or lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. No children or boarders. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway. Send for circulars.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENtlemen can obtain first-class rooms, with board, private table, or otherwise, to suit, at No. 53 West 23d-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, with board, to desirable parties, two very pleasant rooms. References given and required. Apply at No. 200 West 32d-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN 11TH-st., near 5th-av., wish to rent two rooms, with or without breakfast; house and location are first-class. References exchanged. Address HOME, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

TO LET WITH BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMily will let, with board, a large front room, with bedroom, dressing-room and closet adjoining, or two bedrooms if desired, in a pleasant location. Apply at No. 211 West 20th-st.

ROOMS WANTED.—A SMALL GENTEEL family would like rooms for the winter, furnished or unfurnished, between 4th and 6th-avs., and 14th and 40th-sts. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address T. M. B., box No. 115 *Times* office.

NO. 95 CLINTON-PLACE, JUST NEWLY and handsomely furnished, is now open and ready to receive boarders. Terms very reasonable. Gentlemen can be accommodated with handsomely furnished rooms with or without board.

TO RENT WITH BOARD.—A HANDSOMELY furnished parlor and bedroom on the second floor, for a gentleman and his wife, without children. References required. Apply at No. 34 West 15th-st.

BOARDING.—TWO ROOMS, WITH FIRST-class board, to let to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, at No. 225 West 14th-st. References exchanged.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST., FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With full or partial board, for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with all the modern improvements.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished or unfurnished; also, rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 16 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET.—A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with board, at No. 30 Union-square; also rooms for gentlemen. References required.

FINE, LARGE, AIRY FURNISHED ROOMS to let without board.—Partial board can be had, if desired. Apply to Mrs. TIMOLAT, No. 136 Bleecker-st.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL receives pupils from seven years and upwards, preparing them for college, business, West Point or the Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

DRY GOODS.

AT C. G. HOOK'S,
NO. 108 SIXTH-AVENUE.
CLOSING SALE
OF
RICH DRESS GOODS,
To close the business on the 27th of this month.
RICH OTTOMAN VELOURS,
Only 75 cents per yard—worth $1 50.
RICH BROCADED OTTOMANS,
Warranted Silk and Worsted,
Only $1 per yard—worth $2.
ALSO,
A GREAT VARIETY OF DRESS GOODS,
At half their value.

AT G. C. HOOK'S,
NO. 108 SIXTH-AVENUE,
GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED
IN
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
To close out the ENTIRE STOCK before the 27TH OF OCTOBER.
RICH BROCHE SHAWLS
At half price.
CASHMERE STRIPED SHAWLS,
Only $2 50—value, $5 00.
CLOAKS MARKED DOWN TO HALF PRICE.
PLEASE OBSERVE THE NAME AND NUMBER,
C. G. HOOK,
No. 108 Sixth-avenue.

NOVELTIES IN CLOAKS,
Including all the latest Paris shapes.
LORD & TAYLOR
will exhibit, on Monday, Oct. 18,
AT RETAIL,
the finest and most FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT of the season,
AT REASONABLE PRICES!
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway (corner Grand-st.)
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-street.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-street.

GREAT CLOSING SALE
of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
comprising
TABLE DAMASKS, NAPKINS,
TOWELS, MARSEILLES QUILTS,
BLANKETS, &C.,
LINEN, SHEETING, &C., &C.,
AT HALF THEIR VALUE,
to close the business,
ON THE 27TH.
C. G. HOOK,
NO. 108 SIXTH-AVENUE.

CLOSING SALE OF DRY GOODS—FURther reduction in prices to effect the entire clearance by the 27th inst., when the business of the store No. 108 Sixth-avenue will positively be terminated, having opened the store No. 765 Broadway, with an entire new stock of Mourning Dry Goods. CHAS. G. HOOK.

SHAKER-KNIT UNDERSHIRTS AND Drawers.
Lambswool Undershirts and Drawers.
Merino Undershirts and Drawers.
English and Shaker-knit Half-hose.
Flannel Army Shirts.
Scarfs, Ties, Stocks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, &c.
The New-Haven Patent Shirts
MADE TO ORDER, OR READY MADE.
The cheapest and best-fitting Shirts made in the City.
AT THE
SHIRT AND COLLAR DEPOT,
Nos. 87 and 89 William-st.,
One door north of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

AT LEGRAIN'S,
200 Extra Rich SILKS for Dresses, of the best make and richest designs. The Dress which cost to import from sixty to eighty dollars will be offered at
FORTY-TWO DOLLARS!!
15 cases New SILKS just received.
Good Black SILKS at 25 per cent. under market value.
Extra rich figured Ottomans, Velvours and Poplins.
Plain Empress Cloth and Ottoman, from 75 cents to $2 per yard.
100 pieces Velvetine at 20 cents, worth 30 cents.
Most desirable Plaided Woolens for Children.
100 pieces Queen's Cloth, 1½ yards wide, a most excellent black material for braided Dresses not to be found in any other store in the City.
BALMORAL SKIRTS.
Mourning Goods sold this season without profit.
No. 729 BROADWAY, corner Waverley-place,
Near New-York Hotel.

LACES!!!
REAL CHANTILLY BLACK GUIPURE,
APPLICATION DE BRUSSELLE, FLOUNCINGS,
EDGINGS and INSERTIONS.
The Stock of an Importer, amounting to $50,000, and our own Lace Stock, together about $75,000, to be sold before the end of
THIS SEASON.
This is an excellent opportunity to select in advance Black or White Shawls, Scarfs, Flounces, and Sets for
MARRIAGE PRESENTS.
"Point de Venice" Sets, from $12 to $300.
N. B.—Merchants will find it to their interest to see this stock before buying from importers.
(NO CREDIT GIVEN.)
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
Corner of Waverley-place, and near New-York Hotel.

PARISIAN NOVELTIES.—MME. A. G. RUSSELL has now on hand an assortment of velvet, silk and velvet cloth cloaks; black embroidered Cashmere shawls, with lace; Imperatrice corsets, new model. No. 232 Wooster-st., second door below Amity-st.

INDIAN SHAWLS.—REAL INDIA CAMEL'S Hair Shawls, at very low prices, in long and square. J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st., second door below Amity-st. N. B.—Exchanges made.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!—EIGHT hundred dozen Ladies' and Misses' kid and Fall gloves, at less than last year's prices; a full assortment of hosiery and under-garments, very cheap. New trimming braids, buttons, velvets, small wares. N. B.—500 dozen nice-fitting corsets, at $1. Ladies' and Misses' skirts made to order. Alexandre's celebrated gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF ZEPHYR WORSTED.—An importer's stock, over $10,000, at less than last year's prices; also, a large stock of Saxony yarns. N. B.—Jouvin's genuine kid gloves, warranted. Trimmings very cheap, at ELGER'S, 880 and 882 Broadway.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN STORE, No. 653 Broadway. Silk Goods, Fans, novelties, articles for Europe, many of which are to be obtained at the above store.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUtioned against negotiating the following U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, the same having been lost or stolen from the subscribers:

ISSUED TO D. & C. KELLY.

No. 24,391, dated Sept. 25, 1862	$1,000
No. 24,392, dated Sept. 25, 1862	1,000
No. 24,393, dated Sept. 25, 1862	1,000
No. 24,394, dated Sept. 25, 1862	1,000
No. 7,096, dated Sept. 25, 1862	5,000

ISSUED TO R. F. LOPER.

No. 26,090, dated Oct. 2, 1862	$1,000

all payable to bearer. BLAKE, BROS. & CO.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1862. No. 29 Wall-st.

LOST—ON OR ABOUT THE 10TH INST., TWO certificates of the common stock of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company; 100 shares each, No. 5,276, dated September 20th, 1860, and No. 5,801, dated December 22d, 1860, issued to William Butler, and by him assigned to E. B. Greenleaf. The finder will confer a favor and receive a suitable reward by leaving said certificates at the office of A. W. GREENLEAF & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place.

LOST—OCT. 16, IN WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, A POCKET BOOK, containing between $300 and $400, mostly United States notes. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at No. 117 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.
J. H. BEERS.

REWARD.—TEN DOLLARS REWARD WILL BE paid by the undersigned for the recovery of a SETTER DOG, described as follows: Ordinary size, liver colored and white; white legs, with spots of black; and answers to the name of BEN.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS GOVERNESS.—EMPLOYMENT WANTED, as a daily governess, by a married lady, resident in this City—one who will find pleasure in the teaching and companionship of children during the hours from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. References given. Address Mrs. M. H., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

MALES.

A PARTY OF MANY YEARS' EXPERIence in business in this city, of good address, and of active business habits, is willing to devote his whole time, or a portion of it, to any parties desiring his services. Will attend to the collecting of bills, writing of every description, either for the press, or of a private, political, or mercantile nature; he will also introduce any new business to the public. Moderate compensation only expected. A line to H., Box No. 130 *Times* office, will receive immediate attention.

HELP WANTED.

A GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT.—WANTed, a Protestant woman, who thoroughly understands her business, to do the general housework for a family of four; house has every convenience. To such, well recommended, $9 per month will be given. Apply at No. 248 Livingston-st., between Bond and Nevins, Brooklyn, for five days.

PAPER-MAKER WANTED.—A GOOD FOURdrinier machine tender, at Jessup & Moore's Mills, near Wilmington, Delaware. Address WM. A. LINDSAY, Wilmington, Delaware.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD OPERATORS AND basters for army work. Call for three days at No. 177 West [illegible]

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE SERMON COMMEMORATIVE OF the life and character of the late Rev. [illegible], D. D., Senior Secretary of the American [illegible], the delivery of which was postponed [illegible] on account of the illness of the Pastor, will be [illegible] in the New-England Church, South 9th-st., Williamsburgh, on SABBATH EVENING. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

REV. N. HESTON, PASTOR, WILL PREACH in the State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Subject: Fourth sermon on *The Beatitudes.* At 7½ P. M., subject: *The Morning Dawneth.* Those wishing seats must come early. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M. and 2½ P. M. Lecture every Tuesday night, by the pastor.

THE NINETY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY of the John-st. M. E. Church will be held on SUNDAY, Oct. 26, the services as follows: a Love-Feast at 9 o'clock A. M.; a Sermon, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. WM. H. MILBURN; at 2 P. M., a Reunion of former Pastors and old members; Rev. E. E. GRISWOLD will preside; at 6 P. M., a general Prayer-Meeting, led by LEWIS H. LODER, Esq.; at 7½ P. M., a sermon by Rev. J. P. NEWMAN.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. Religious services, short addresses, and children's music every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in the chapel. "The rich and the poor meet together—the Lord is the maker of them all." Strangers and friends are cordially invited. Route, through Broadway to Worth-st.; thence to Five Points.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE, City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. E. F. REMINGTON. At 7½ P. M., *Perfect Through Suffering*, by CHARLES C. GOSS. Sunday-School at 2 o'clock. Strangers, young men and families welcome. Seats free. Prof. JOHNSTON will lead the singing in the evening.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS AT LAMARTINE HALL—Corner of 8th-av. and 29th-st., every SUNDAY. Morning service—Lecture at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject, Oct. 19—*War in Heaven*, Rev. xii. 7. Circle at 3 o'clock P. M. Evening service at 7½ P. M. Trance speaking. Admittance at evening, 5 cents.

SAMUEL SHEFFIELD SNOW, THE PROPHet and Pastor of Mount Zion, will preach in Union Buildings, No. 183 Bowery, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in fulfillment of his mission as the special herald of Christ. Seats free, and friends of Christ earnestly invited to hear.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE *Examiner*, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Also, at Continental Hall, Williamsburgh, two doors from South 9th-st., in 4th, at 7½ in the EVENING. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Episcopal,) north side of 35th-st., and east of 6th-av. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will preach in the morning—in the evening, Right Rev. J. C. TALBOT, Bishop of Nebraska.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—CLINTON-ST., corner of 1st-place, Brooklyn, (Rev. H. S. Carpenter's.)—Services at 10½ o'clock in the Morning and at 7½ o'clock in the Evening. In the MORNING, Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK, of New-York, will preach. In the EVENING, Rev. CHAS. S. ROBINSON, of Brooklyn.

OLD FIFTIETH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—IN the Hall corner of 3d-av. and 52d-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Youth's Home Missionary meeting at 2½ P. M.; exercises of an interesting character. The public are invited to attend.

HANSON-PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Portland-av., Brooklyn. The Pastor, Rev. ROBERT LOWRY, will preach, on SUNDAY, Oct. 19, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ P. M., will deliver the third discourse of the series on *The Authenticity and Inspiration of the Scriptures.*

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH—SIXteenth-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 4 P. M., addressed to those who are looking for, or believe in, the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ. All such are specially invited to attend.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH-STREET, near 5th-av. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M., the afternoon being for deaf mutes. In the evening, Rev. Dr. THRALL, Rector of Trinity Church, San Francisco, will preach. Seats free.

TWENTY-EIGHTH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 9th and 10th avs. Sermon on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., by Rev. S. P. PARKER. Subject in the afternoon—*The Accompaniments of the General Judgment.*

"A BLESSING FOR THE MERCIFUL."—Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will preach the fifth sermon in the course upon the *Sermon on the Mount*, SABBATH MORNING, in the Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts. Subject for the Evening—*The Immovable Kingdom.*

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS—FORTY-first-st., near 6th-av. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by a minister from Canada, and 7½ P. M.; lecture on *Future Punishment*, by Prof. MATTISON. Is there a Local Hell—a Lake of Fire? Seats cheerfully provided for strangers.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Mr. ELLIS. Afternoon, at 3, and evening, at 7 o'clock, by the Pastor. The public invited. Seats free.

THE NEW-YORK SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION will hold their regular monthly meeting in the 4th-st. M. E. Church, near 6th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, the 20th inst. Mr. RALPH WELLS will take the chair at 7½ o'clock.

ARMY SERVICE.—MR. ELISEE CHARLIER will be ordained as an Army Chaplain at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Drs. BUDINGTON, HASTINGS, THOMPSON and others will take part in the service.

FOURTH-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st.—Preaching in this Church, by Rev. Dr. PARKER, on SUNDAY next, 19th inst., at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and at 7½ o'clock in the evening.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY by Rev. JAS. B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. Families in the vicinity and the public cordially invited.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL PREACH on *The Soldier's Hope of Salvation*, in the Church of the Restoration, (First Universalist,) corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

SPIRITUALISM.—MRS. AMANDA M. SPENCE will lecture on SUNDAY, the 19th, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. at the hall on the southeast corner of Broadway and 23d-st. Entrance on Broadway. A fee of 10 cents will be taken at the door to defray expenses.

"LIBERTY—ITS PERILS IN TIME OF REVOlution and its safeguards." By request, Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT will repeat his sermon on the above subject on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner of Waverley-place. Rev. ALEXANDER CAPRON, Rector of St. John's Church, Quincy, Ill., will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—THE ANNIVERsary of St. Luke's Hospital will be celebrated on SUNDAY, P. M., at 3½ o'clock, in the chapel of the same. The friends of the institution are invited to attend, and aid it with a collection.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. E. E. GRISWOLD, P. E., in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The 94th Anniversary of this Church will be held the last Sunday of this month.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH in Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., SUNDAY MORNING, 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Church and the World.*

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHing by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on *Emancipation by the Government, and our Duty and Salvation in the Light of God's Word.*

THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—Rev. GEORGE A. PELTZ will preach in the Chapel on SABBATH AFTERNOON, 19th inst., at 3½ o'clock. Seats free. The public invited to attend.

REV. THOMAS L. HARRIS WILL RESUME his public ministrations in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. D. X. JUNKIN, D. D., WILL PREACH in the Canal-st. Presbyterian Church, (entrance on Greene-st.,) on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. The public invited.

REV. DR. POTTS WILL PREACH ON SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 19, at the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church, 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Services to commence at 7 o'clock.

REV. CHAS. R. VON ROMONDT WILL preach in the Church in 50th-st., west of Broadway, on LORD'S DAY. Services begin at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

HAVING RETURNED FROM SAVANNAH, Ohio, I intend (D. V.) occupying my pulpit TO-MORROW as usual at 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.
W. FERRIS.

REV. DR. TYNG WILL PREACH AT THE Church of the Transfiguration, in 29th-st., between Madison and 5th-avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 19. Service commencing at 7½ o'clock.

CALVARY CHURCH, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 21ST-ST.—Right Rev. Bishop MCILVAINE, of Ohio, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, Oct. 19. Services at 10½ o'clock.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. ASHER MOORE preaches TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Subject for the evening—*The Transfiguration of Christ upon the Mount.*

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Bishop BEDELL, of Ohio, is expected to preach in this Church (in State-st., near Bond) on SUNDAY MORNING.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. JOHN H. RAYMOND, LL. D., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FALL AND WINter, can be procured at a commodious farm-house, in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; location very healthy and pleasing; every convenience for comfort and recreation; liberal table; terms reasonable. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

PERSONAL.

HENRY VERNON, FROM BURNAGE.—A letter lays for you at the Post-office, New-York, addressed in your own name—W. H. M——s. Whether you get it or not, write at once.

AUCTION SALES

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.
BY BUDDEROW, JONES & CO.
HEWLETT SCUDDER, Auctioneer.
CARGO OF STEAMSHIP CIRCASIAN.

By virtue of an order of sale, dated Oct. 9, 1862, directed to me by Hon. William Marvin, Judge United States District Court, Southern District of Florida, I will sell by public auction, at stores No. 21 Park-place and No. 18 Murray-st., THURSDAY, Oct. 23, at 10 o'clock A. M., that portion of the cargo of the steamship *Circasian* consisting of hardware, dry goods, medicines, &c., &c. Catalogues and samples the day before the sale, at [illegible] BENNER'S, No. 113 Wall-st., and at the Park-place store. Terms of sale, 10 per cent. cash on day of sale. Balance on Thursday, the 30th.

JAMES C. CLAPP, U. S. Marshal,
Southern District of Florida.

ABM. VANDERPOOL, Auctioneer.
CAMELLIA JAPONICA, ORANGE AND LEMON TREES, &c., &c.—At auction, on TUESDAY, 21st inst., at 10½ A. M., at No. 9 John-st. The sale will consist of a number of large specimen green-house plants, the finest in the United States; also, an assortment of smaller size, all in fine condition, and well set with flower buds.

E. ROTH, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—E. ROTH WILL SELL ON MONDAY, Oct. 20, at 11 o'clock, the elegant household furniture, carpets, glass, china ware and table cutlery, at the residence No. 119 West 8th-st., Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs. Sale positive.

THE EXTENSIVE FOUNDRY AND MACHINE works of the Newark Machine Company, situated on the corner of High and Orange sts., in the City of Newark, N. J., will be sold at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 22, inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the premises. They are within three minutes' walk of the Morris and Essex Railroad dépôt, and are connected with the New-Jersey Railroad dépôt, at Market, by horse railroad. The works are admirably located, and adapted for carrying on an extensive foundry and machine works, or manufacturing firearms.
T. P. RANNEY, Master in Chancery.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

MALT HOUSE WANTED—WITH ENGINE and kilns ready for malting. Address, with particulars and rent asked, Box 4618, Post office.

WANTED—BY A CAREFUL PRIVATE FAMILY, a four-story house, furnished, for six months, or unfurnished for eighteen months. Perfect satisfaction will be given as to care, &c. Address Box No. 2,536 Post-office, with particulars.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED house, for a small, unexceptionable family; location not below 4th nor above 30th-sts., and between 4th and 6th-avs. Apply for further information to ABNER L. ELY, No. 31 Pine-st.

WANTED FOR THE WINTER—A FIRST-class furnished house, on or near 5th-av., between 14th and 34th sts. Address, stating situation, terms, etc., A. W. C., Box No. 2,011 Post-office.

WANTED—A PLAINLY FURNISHED THREE-story house, with modern improvements, between 15th and 30th sts. and 2d and 3d avs. Rent must be moderate. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 56 WEST 11TH-STREET.
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.
Class Singing will be taught by Mr. Muller, Organist of Ascension Church. Dancing class taught by Mr. Charaud; will commence the last Friday in October. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

GREENWICH SEMINARY
FOR
YOUNG LADIES.
On the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. For circulars address Miss H. G. CREAMER, Greenwich, Conn.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.
The Winter session of this School will commence on the first WEDNESDAY of November next.

MAPLE HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.
YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL.
For circulars address the Principal, P. A. ANDREW.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.
Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st. and No. 574 Broadway.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S
CLASS FOR TWELVE YOUNG LADIES,
Reopened Oct. 1, at No. 52 West 18th-st.

MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS'
French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 24th-st., near 5th-av.

EVENING CLASS.—LESSONS IN FRENCH and Spanish, at moderate terms, by a native French gentleman. Drawing and book-keeping if required. Has six years' experience as a teacher in this country, and will furnish references and recommendations from former pupils, all engaged in business. Please direct any answer to this to R. X., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

A MODEL SCHOOL.—BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. BUSINESS EDUCATION made thorough by combining practice and theory. Students can enter any time. Life Memberships only $30. Board, washing, fuel, room, &c., $2 57 per week. French, German, &c. Address for Circulars, PROF. THOS. H. STEVENS.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and 884 Broadway.

$60 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION AT Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y., half a year, from Nov. 7 to April 10, 1863. Special terms to ladies who wish to graduate.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, at South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass.—The forty-second semi-annual session will commence Nov. 5. For circulars, address the Principal,
BENJ. F. MILLS.

A HIGHLY ACCOMPLISHED TUTOR, with long experience in first-class families, and best City references, can accommodate a few more pupils or schools, with desirable hours. Address TUTOR, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 236 West 20th-st., is now open. A limited number of Misses will be received as boarders.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 7 West-twenty second-st., was re-opened on the 17th of Sept. The Primary Department offers superior advantages for little girls.

$110.—HOPEDALE INSTITUTE—WESTchester, Westchester County, N. Y., is open for children under the age of 12. Address Mrs. ROSENBERG, Principal.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

BOYS BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms, $140 per annum. For full particulars apply to the Principal. C. H. WHEELER.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School, Sept. 10, at No. 51 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Winter Term commences Nov. 3. For Circulars, address the Principal, Z. B. NICHOLS, Stamford.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The semi-annual session, Military and Collegiate, will commence, Oct. 1, 1862.
Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, northeast corner of Broadway and 12th-st., is now open.

REDDING INSTITUTE—REDDING, CONN.—A boys' boarding school: catalogues at Benedict Bro., 5 Wall-st. D. SANFORD, A. M.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH, French and Primary School will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 15 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,186 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

DO YOU SEEK GOOD SCHOOLS FOR your children and wards? Circulars, and full particulars are, without charge, at "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 Broadway.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM—NO. 4 AND East 28th-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened for the season on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The advantages of a superior physical training for youths, in connection with their mental studies, cannot be over-estimated. A class for ladies under the direction of an experienced lady teacher, a former pupil and graduate of the celebrated "Normal Class" of Dr. Dio Lewis, of Boston. Circulars may be had at the school, or sent free by mail.

FINANCIAL.

MINNESOTA STATE LOAN.
PROPOSALS FOR $100,000.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF STATE, SAINT PAUL, Oct. 4, 1862.

The Legislature of the State of Minnesota having passed an Act authorizing the issue of the Bonds of the State to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, the proceeds to be applied to defray the expenses growing out of the present Indian war, said Bonds being made payable in ten years from the time they are negotiated, at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned for the whole or part of said amount, (the Bonds to be issued in sums of $1,000 each,) at the Banking Office of Messrs. P. M. MYERS & Co., No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, until Saturday, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock M., the money to be paid in U. S. Treasury Notes, upon the delivery of the Bonds in New-York City. No bids will be received for these bonds at less than their par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than that specified in the Act aforesaid, and the bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to receive them at the lowest rate of interest. Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Loan," and addressed to the undersigned,

[Care of Messrs. P. M. MYERS & Co., New-York City.]
CHARLES SCHEFFER,
Treasurer of State.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.
OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:
Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.
The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
No. 72 BROADWAY,
SHIPPERS AND FORWARDERS TO EUROPE.
SPECIE, BONDS, ETC.,
Sent by every steamer, at low rates.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders of the CHICAGO, ALTON, AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO. will be held at Room No. 9, No. 25 William-st., on SATURDAY, the 25th day of October, 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M., to consider and vote upon further amendments to the agreement made between the Bondholders on the 10th day of January, 1860, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

L. H. MEYER,
A. ISELIN,
WM. HOGE,
NATHAN PECK,
EZRA C. READ,
SAMUEL J. TILDEN,
Trustees and Attor'ys.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH ISSUED TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, having been authorized by an Act of the Legislature to effect a compromise with the holders of Bonds of said city, issued to Railroad Companies, and having passed an Ordinance giving full power for that purpose to the Finance Committee, holders of such bonds are respectfully invited to obtain copies of the Address of said Committee, containing the terms of compromise proposed by them, by addressing JOHN McCARGO, City Comptroller, Pittsburgh, Penn.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1862.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 10th day of November next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1862.
THE AMOUNT RETAINED FOR GOVERNMENT TAX from the dividend declared Sept. 1, 1862, will be paid to the Stockholders on demand, at this office.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS, purchased at the highest premium rates, by L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 161 Pearl-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS

UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,
NO. 427 AND 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before October 20, will bear interest from the 1st inst.
6 Per Cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and 5 Per Cent. on larger sums.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS' BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed.
All deposits made on or before 20th of October will draw interest from Oct 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUG. F. LEE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 177 CHATHAM-SQUARE,
OPEN DAILY.
Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per Cent. Interest paid. Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will receive interest as from Oct. 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS Savings Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.
Deposits made on or before Oct. 20, will bear interest from Oct. 1.
Bank Books in English, German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Oct. 1, 1862.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Dividend of Three Dollars Per Share on the Capital Stock, payable on and after Nov. 1, at this office. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22d instant till date of payment. The Government tax will be assumed by the Company.
S. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

FULTON BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Five Per Cent. has been declared this day, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after Nov. 1, the Bank assuming the Government Tax. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 20th inst. till Nov. 2.
By order. R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Oct. 15, 1862.

PENSIONS AND BOUNTIES.

BOUNTIES, ARREARAGES OF PAY AND PENSIONS FOR WIDOWS.—The undersigned will prepare and collect any of the above claims for widows of deceased soldiers, without charge for services.
CHRISTIE & STOW, No. 84 White-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 301 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—J. H. BATES HAS THIS day associated himself with Messrs. HAMMER & CO., and they will continue the brewing of Ale as heretofore, under the firm of HAMMER & CO., 4th-av. and 128th and 129th sts.
HARLEM, Oct. 1, 1862.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishing low prices, at KLABER'S marble-yard, No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

HOTELS.

HOTEL TO LET IN JERSEY CITY.—THE Philadelphia Hotel near the ferry and railroad dépôt. Inquire of BENJAMIN O. EDGE, No. 124 Washington-st., Jersey City.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—OCTOBER—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. Parker, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Oct. 11, 9½ A. M.	Monday, Oct. 13, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 14, 7½ A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 14, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 15, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 15, 12 M.
Thursday, Oct. 16, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 16, 1 P. M.
Friday, Oct. 17, 9½ A. M.	Friday, Oct. 17, 1½ P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 18, 2½ P. M.	Monday, Oct. 20, 6 A. M.
Monday, Oct. 20, 2½ P. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 21, 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 21, 2½ P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 22, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 22, 2½ P. M.	Thursday, Oct. 23, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 23, 3 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 24, 8 A. M.
Friday, Oct. 24, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Oct. 25, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 25, 3:40 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 27, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 28, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 28, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 29, 8½ A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 29, 12½ P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 30, 9½ A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 30, 1½ P. M.
Friday, Oct. 31, 10 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 31, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 1, 2½ P. M.	

On and after MONDAY, the 29th September, the LAURA will connect to Pleasure Bay and Branch Port.
H. Johnson's Stages from Eatontown and Shrewsbury connect with this Boat. Fare 35 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad at contract prices.
GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

CHANGE OF TIME.—STEAMER BROADWAY will leave Pier foot of Jay street, touching at Amos, EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.
On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Dépôt.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 1, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 9 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 9:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M. for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion; there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 3:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-street: 6 A. M., Mail; 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 4 P. M. Way; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily for Dunkirk Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations.
CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l Su t.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport: 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syossett; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M. 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 18, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Thursday, Oct. 30, 1862, for the construction of the following improvements, to wit:
Sewer in Downing-street, between Bleecker and Bedford-streets.
Receiving basins and culverts on West-street, from Hammond to Gansevoort streets.
Cobble-stone pavement in Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-eighth-street to Fifty-third-street; and
Crosswalks on Broadway, at Fifty-fifth-street, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets.
Blank forms for proposals, and all necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 10, 1862.
UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a further penalty of Ten Per Cent. will be added to all unpaid water rents on the first day of November next. WM. C. RHODES, Water Registrar.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz: For laying crosswalks on Fourth-avenue at Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets; for extending sewer in Twenty-third-street from Avenue A to the East River. The limits embraced by such Assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on east side Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Forty-first streets; on the west side of Fourth-avenue between Thirty-eighth and Forty-first streets; on south side of Thirty-eighth-street, between Fourth-avenue and Lexington-avenue; on the north side of Thirty-eighth-street, between Lexington and Madison avenues; on both sides of Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, between Lexington and Madison avenues; on both sides of Twenty-third-street, from Broadway to the East River; on east side of Broadway, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets; on both sides of Madison-avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets; on both sides of Fourth-avenue, Lexington-avenue, Third-avenue, Second-avenue, First-avenue, and Avenue A, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 9, 1862.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE, APPOINTED by the Board of Aldermen, for the purpose of investigating the proposed transfer of the right to manufacture and supply gas to the inhabitants of this City from the New-York and Manhattan Gas Companies to the Corporate authorities of the City of New-York, will meet in Room No 12, City Hall, on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. All persons interested in the proposed transfer, and all who have been aggrieved or who have suffered from the monopoly at present enjoyed by the above-named Gas Companies, are respectfully requested to be present at the above-named time and place. The Committee also respectfully request the attention of gentlemen versed in the manufacture of gas, with a view of eliciting such information as will assist them in arriving at a satisfactory conclusion in the premises.
TERENCE FARLEY,
WM. WALSH,
JOHN H. BRADY,
Special Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Three minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry, (between Wall and Fulton Ferries,) a medium sized high-stoop house, in complete order, with or without furniture. Price of house $9,000; $6,000 on mortgage, if desired. Address K, Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c. No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE HAS EVERY advantage of hot water or steam-heating, at one-[illegible] the cost. LESLEY & ELLIOTT, [illegible] Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.
No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
Director....Carl Anschutz
MONDAY, Oct. 20,
CZAR AND CARPENTER.
Comic Opera, in 3 acts, by Lortzing.
Madame JOHANNSEN, and Messrs. GRAFF, QUINT, LOTTI, HARTMANN and WEINLICH, in the principal rôles.
Admission: Boxes, $5 to $6; Orchestra and reserved seats, 75c.; Parquet and first tier, 50c.; Second tier, 25c. Seats can be secured at the office. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 22,
For the first time in America,
JEAN DE PARIS.
Romantic Comic Opera, by Boieldieu.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
GEORGE CHRISTY & J. N. BRIGGS,
Lessees and Proprietors.
In consequence of the GREAT APPLAUSE bestowed upon Mr. Sylvester Bleecker's farce of the
MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY,
it will be repeated
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
in conjunction with the usual varied and excellent bill of entertainment, comprising songs, glees, choruses, sentimental and comic ballads, by
FIRST NIGHT OF THE BEDOMIN ARABS OF COLOR.
Every SATURDAY, A MATINEE,
for ladies and children, commencing at 3.

ON EXHIBITION,
L. LANG'S HISTORICAL PICTURE,
The Reception of
THE OLD SIXTY-NINTH
IRISH REGIMENT, IN JULY, 1861.
At GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.
Open from 8 to 5, and from 7 to 10 P. M.
Single admission, 25 cents; for the season, 50 cents.

HOPE CHAPEL—FIFTH WEEK OF TIRRELL'S CALIFORNIA.
Large and appreciative audiences, and constantly increasing. EVERY EVENING at 7¾; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3½. Special exhibitions given to schools, societies, &c., on liberal terms.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF NEW-YORK......Saturday......Oct. 25.
KANGAROO......Saturday......Nov. 1.
EDINBURGH......Saturday......Nov. 8.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $85, $95, $115. Steerage from Liverpool, $45. From Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.
For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st; or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE A 1 British steamship PACIFIC, 1,500 tons, W. H. EMBLETON, Commander, will be dispatched for the above ports on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 M., from Pier No. 50, East River, foot of Montgomery-st. The PACIFIC is an iron steamship, side wheel, very fast, has unequaled accommodations, and is in all respects a most desirable ship for intending passengers or shippers.
Shippers and passengers will remember that this is a British ship, and therefore there will be no risk of Confederate privateers.
For freight or passage, apply to
JOHN R. BACON, No. 53 South-st.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF NEW-YORK, for Liverpool and Queenstown, will sail from her dock, Pier No. 44, North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 9 o'clock A. M., precisely. Passengers must be on board by 8 o'clock on the day of sailing.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.	

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......$150
Second Cabin Passage......85
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......$125
Second Cabin Passage......70

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 15.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 22.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 29.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 12.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS
FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.
The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.
The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.
The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.
For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY......Nov. 10. | TUESDAY......Dec. 9.
Passage money to Nassau......$50.
Passage money to Havana......70.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer HIBERNIAN, Capt. GRANGE, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Oct. 25. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $80: Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $169 25 and $198; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP, HANSA, H. IVON SANSEN Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, OCT. 25, AT 12 O'CLOCK, M.,
FOR
BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

THE GREAT EASTERN HAVING TOUCHED the ground on her late passage from Liverpool, it has been considered advisable to make a thorough examination of her bottom before sending her to sea; her departure will, therefore, be delayed beyond her previously advertised day of sailing. Holders of return tickets will have them renewed or the money returned as they may desire. Due notice will be given of the ship's departure.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME PAIR OF black horses, closely matched, sixteen hands high, and perfectly broken to single and double harness. They are the property of a gentleman about leaving for Europe, and will be warranted in every respect. Can be seen at McDonald's Stables, 23d-st., near 6th-av., before 3 o'clock P. M.; or address Box No. 127 Everett House.

WANTED—A SMALL PLAIN SLEIGH, WITH either one or two seats. Address, stating price, which must be low, W., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the brush factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Entrances on Broadway and 13th-st.
MONDAY,
FIRST TIME,
AN ENTIRELY NEW COMEDY
in four acts, with
NEW SCENERY BY ISHERWOOD,
NEW AND APPROPRIATE COSTUMES,
FURNITURE AND APPOINTMENTS of the
MOST ELEGANT DESCRIPTION, entitled
BOSOM FRIENDS.
With a full and complete distribution.

Mr. Union	Mr. Lester Wallack
Dr. Bland	Mr. Charles Fisher
Mr. Yielding	Mr. John Gilbert
Mr. Meanley	Mr. Young
Frederick Fervid	Mr. Reynolds
Mr. Borrowell	Mr. John Sefton
Capt. Donaghue	Mr. Norton
Theodore	Miss Reeves
Dayley	Mr. Turner
Mrs. Union	Mrs. Hoey
Mrs. Meanley	Mrs. Vernon
Amy	Miss M. Henriques
Gimp	Mrs. Reeves

ACT 1.
Exterior of Mr. Union's house, with view of the distant lake and country.
THE FRIENDS' ARRIVAL.
ACT 2.
Drawingroom in Union's house.
THE FRIENDS BEGIN THEIR WORK.
ACT 3.
Reading-room at Union's.
THE RESULTS BEGIN TO DEVELOP THEMSELVES.
ACT 4.
Reading-room in Union's, with view of the grounds.
RESULTS AFORESAID CULMINATE—SUSPICION, JEALOUSY, ANGER, DESPAIR AND DEATH.
Tuesday, (second time,) the new comedy,
BOSOM FRIENDS.
Wednesday, WILD OATS.
Thursday, (third time,) the new comedy,
BOSOM FRIENDS.
NOTICE.—The old comedies, of which numbers remain to be given, never yet acted in this Theatre, and new plays, will occasionally be produced with the utmost care and liberal expenditure.
Due notice will be given of the representation of "Central Park," "A Bachelor of Arts," "Henrietta," "Wild Oats," "The Heir at Law," "The Belle's Stratagem," "Jealous Wife," "Speed the Plow," "The Way to get Married," "The Lady of Lyons," "The Road to Ruin," "The School for Scandal" and "Money."

SIXTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
AT THE
City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway,
Oct. 21, 22, 23, 24.
PROMENADE CONCERT EACH EVENING BY
DODWORTH'S BAND.
Tickets 50 cents.

GYMNASTICS AND FENCING.—MR. HENRY GEBHARD has returned to this City, to resume his classes, either in his rooms or at the residence of his patrons. Address, for circulars, H. GEBHARD, Metropolitan Gymnasium, Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.
Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 WEST 14TH-ST.—Classes Wednesdays and Saturdays for Misses and Masters. Evening classes for gentlemen, commencing Nov. 10. Private classes and schools attended. Circulars for terms, etc., may be had at the Academy.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.
STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."
There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:
"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

STOLEN PIANO SCALE.—SOME ONE HAVing entered the piano-rooms of the late Grovesteen & Hale, on Thursday night, and taken therefrom our splendid new piano scale, which has created such enviable excitement, the past season, among all the old manufactories, consequently we feel compelled to bring out an entire new scale, and have decided to close out the entire stock made from the last scale, consisting of nearly 200 new pianos, of different styles, at great bargains, and we invite dealers, teachers, and the public to examine these fine, rich-toned instruments, at No. 478 Broadway, New-York. J. P. HALE & CO.

$150.—NEW SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS, in rosewood cases, iron frames and overstrung bass, for $150; do., with mouldings, $160; do., with carved legs and inlaid with name-board, $175 and $200; do., with pearl keys, $225 and $250; new 6¾ octave, $140. The above pianos are the greatest bargains in the city. Second-hand pianos from $25 to $100. New melodeons at extremely low prices. New and second-hand pianos and melodeons to let. Rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

GEORGE STECK'S INIMITABLE GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactory and warerooms No. 102 Elm-st., between Canal and Walker, New-York. I invite the attention of the public to my stock of newly-improved Overstrung Grand and Square Pianofortes, which for their peculiar musical qualities of tone and power of durability they stand unsurpassed. Every piano warranted for five years. GEO. STECK.

MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGAN HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS.—These celebrated instruments are sold at the New-York Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., by MASON BROTHERS, agents for the manufacturers, at the same prices, at wholesale and retail, as from the factory. Harmoniums, including several new styles, $60 to $400 each. Melodeons, $45 to $200.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—(First-class)—For sale, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, superior instruments, with one, two, or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. COTTAGE PIANOS, fully warranted, $150 to $300. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

TWENTY NEW PIANOS TO LET.—ALSO, Pianos for sale on installments, at No. 758 BROADWAY New-York.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer No. 277 Canal-st.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, and folding Mosquito Bar, the best in use. Spring Mattrasses and Pallasses repaired or made to order, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, No. 132 Chatham-st. All kinds of Show Cases on hand, or made to order. Old Show Cases exchanged.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, TO a party ready to accommodate boarders, a pleasant, roomy dwelling in DeKalb-av., Brooklyn; convenient to city cars; there are boarders in the house who furnish their own rooms. Apply at United States Bonded Office, up stairs, No. 61 Broad-st., to CHARLES CARTER.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, No. 120 West 34th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Furniture good. Possession Nov. 1. Will be let to May, or longer if desired. Rent $125 per month.

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RESIDENCE WANTED—WITH LAND ATtached; value not to exceed $40,000, for which I will pay part cash, and the balance in first-class unincumbered Western property. Call on, or address H. G. SMITH, at Fowler & Wells', No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTGAGE, will buy a neat country dwelling, eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of land, good well, and a living stream of water on rear, three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. [illegible], No. 301 Broadway.

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OR,
UNDER THE SNOW
UNDER THE SNOW
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With the full strength of the orchestra and the kind assistance of Mesdames Johannsen and Zimmermann and Messrs. Lotti, Weinlich, and E. Hartmann; on which occasion the overture of
LURLINE,
by V. Wallace, will be performed for the first time.
Admission, boxes, $5 and $6; orchestra seats, 50 cents; parquette and 1st tier, 25 cents; 2d tier, 15 cents.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock
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AFFAIRS IN NEW-MEXICO.

The Return of Gen. Carleton to Albuquerque—Military Affairs—The Invasion of the Territory by the Texans—A Review, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Friday, Sept. 12, 1862.

Our community has been in a state of commotion for the last six or seven days. The expected arrival of Brig.-Gen. JAMES H. CARLETON from Arizona, who is assigned to take charge, as Department Commander, of the United States troops in this Territory is an event of more than ordinary importance here. Some five or six years ago, General, then Captain and Brevet-Major CARLETON, of the First Dragoons, was the commanding officer at this military post. During his residence here he acquired many warm and devoted friends by his soldier-like conduct, and the care he took of the interests of our citizens and the public service. To give him a reception, therefore, commensurate with his deserts, after an absence of some years from among us, is the great event now on the tapis, and which pervades the minds of our whole population. Committees have been appointed and a subscription raised of over $2,000, and a grand reception of the guest of the occasion is in contemplation. An address, public dinner and ball, will be tendered to the gallant soldier as a mark of our appreciation and distinguished consideration. We are all well aware that the General is averse to mere tinsel glitter, display or show, but he cannot fail to be impressed with the warmth and sincerity of our demonstration, because he must know and feel that it springs from the heart, and is a deserving tribute to him as a man and a soldier. He is expected in a day or two, perhaps next Saturday or Sunday, when he will be met on the suburbs of the town by a cavalcade of our fellow-citizens, and welcomed to the rites and hospitalities of his old stamping ground. He came from California some four or five months ago, at the head of some three thousand troops, and has been paying his respects to the rebel hordes in Arizona and Western Texas. He has thoroughly routed all hostile footprints in that portion of the country. The General, with two or three companies of California Cavalry, went down into Texas as far as Fort Davis, a distance of about 300 miles from El Paso on the Rio Grande, and during his trip he could not see or hear of any of the celebrated Texas Rangers; they took especial good care to keep themselves out of his way. He visited also Fort Quitman and Fort Clark, and many other points where it was supposed the enemy were intrenched, but he could find none of the daring advocates of secession. He has retaken and fortified Santa Barbara, Mesilla, Fort Fillmore and Fort Bliss, and rendered the lower Rio Grande secure from further invasion, as well as punishing and sequestrating the property of rebel outlaws. Everything is now safe on the frontiers of Western Texas, and our lines adjoining Chihuahua and Sonora, in Old Mexico. Here the Stars and Stripes float as gloriously and defiantly as ever. The General has a number of California officers with him attached to his suite. Col. NED EYRE, of Sacramento, of the First California Cavalry Volunteers, Dr. MCNULTY, of San Francisco, Surgeon, and —— CUTLER, of San Francisco, his Assistant Adjutant-General. Among his company officers left below is Capt. JOHN C. CREMONY, Company B, Second California Cavalry Volunteers. Capt. C. was formerly connected with JOHN R. BARTLETT's Commission in running and marking the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, and is familiar with the geographical and topographical aspect of the country. He was subsequently for many years connected with the San Francisco Press, as editor and reporter of the *Sun, Herald, Sunday Times*, &c. He is a classical scholar, a gentleman of fine talents, a fluent and ready writer, bold, graphic and severe. He can chase an "item" quicker and faster than any other "local" the Union can produce. As a soldier he will make his mark; in fencing he is expert, and woe betide the unfortunate Texan rebel upon whom he should chance to "flesh his maiden sword."

The troops in this Territory are so constantly shifting their position, in order to meet certain emergencies deemed essential to the service by the Department Commander, that it is difficult to keep the run of their whereabouts or stations.

Several companies of the Third Cavalry (regular army,) under command of Col. HOWE, and several companies of the Second Colorado Volunteers, under command of Capt. DODD, passed through here a few days ago *en route* for Santa Fé. They are to be temporarily stationed at that post.

Among those who especially distinguished themselves, during the invasion of the territory last winter by the Texans, is Col. CHIVINGTON, of the Colorado Volunteers. He is a Methodist clergyman, and preached formerly at Denver City, but when the war-whoop was sounded, he was among the first to enrol his name for the work of salvation to the Union, as he had previously labored in the ministry for the salvation of souls. He is eminently popular with the officers and men of his regiment. He assumes no imperial bearing, and puts on no supercilious airs. He is plain and modest in his deportment, well becoming a follower of the cross and the sword. At the battle of Pidgeon's Ranch he was conspicuous in the fight, and his coolness and bravery were proverbial on that occasion. Like WASHINGTON, he prayed every night in camp for the success of our arms.

The Texan prisoners have all left this Territory for their homes. They will return sadder if not wiser men. It is but justice to say that the prisoners of war in this Territory have been kindly treated on both sides. In the early part of the war, in July, 1861, when the Union forces, under the command of Maj. ISAAC LYNDE surrendered to Col. JOHN R. BAYLOR, the Texan rebel, at Mesilla, they were handsomely treated. Every man was paroled, and suffered to go his way, with rations furnished to a given point. In like manner, Gen. CANBY has treated the Texan prisoners gently and considerately. No brutal guffaw or indecent act, in this respect, has been perpetrated on either side. It is due to the truth of history that this fact should be stated.

At this place (Albuquerque,) Cubero, Sante Fé, and Socorro, when the Texans captured the posts or towns, they never molested any of the soldiers of the Union army who accidentally fell into their clutches. Indeed, their conduct in this respect contrasts favorably with the acts of their Confederate allies on the Atlantic side.

After the battle of Valverde, (Fort Craig,) on the 21st and 22d of last February, which was claimed as a victory by the Texans, and which opened the gateway for their passage up the valley of the Rio Grande, a general panic ensued, and no rally of the Union forces could successfully be made this side of Fort Union. Here and at Santa Fé there was a general stampede. The advent of the Colorado Volunteers, who made a quick march and joined our Union comrades at Fort Union, arrested the flight of the timorous and panic-stricken. The Pike's Peakers thence sallied forth as reconnoitering parties until they encountered the Texans, flushed with victory and confident of triumph, at Pidgeon's Ranch, about 90 miles north of Santa Fé. At this point there is a large valley, known as Apache Cañon, the passway between the mountains. Here the Texans were ensconced and reposing in apparent safety. Their arms, ammunition, cannon, baggage trains, provisions, etc., numbering sixty or one hundred wagons, were all mustered together in this mountain defile, under the command of Col. GREEN and Col. SCURRY. No sooner did the intrepid Pike's Peakers discover their hiding place, than they pounced upon them like grizzly bears. It was here where the Colorado boys *salivated* the Texan rebels to their heart's content. Between 200 and 300 of these burly fellows, who regarded themselves as invincible, bit the dust. The dead and dying were strewed on every side. Baggage wagons were captured and burnt, provisions and cannons taken, and the victors of Valverde compelled to flee in every direction. The Texans fought bravely and desperately. They were almost confident of victory, and boasted that in ten days more they would take Fort Union. But the carnage which thinned their ranks also changed their tactics, and, in view of the onward march of the Pike's Peakers, they precipitately retreated back to Santa Fé and down the valley faster than they came up it, "skedaddling" beautifully on one side of the Rio Grande, while the United States troops were on the other side close after them. Many prisons and stragglers were taken, and nearly all their plunder was recaptured or destroyed. As the Texan rebels passed down the river, maddened, no doubt, at their bad and unexpected luck at Apache Cañon, they committed sundry acts of a predatory character as they passed hurriedly along. They robbed and plundered many of the inhabitants of, and defaced the buildings in Los Lunas, a loyal town. the damage done to the citizens being estimated at $40,000.

At Cubero, a small post in the Indian country, (Navajo region,) about sixty miles west of this place, the garrison at the time being under the command of Capt. FRANCISCO ARAGON, of the New-Mexico Militia, consisting of about seventy-five men, surrendered to four rebels on the 3d of March, 1862, as soon as the news of the defeat at Valverde reached that place. These Texan rebels were Dr. FINIS E. KAVANAGH (formerly and then Sutler,) RICHARD GILLESPIE, interested with KAVANAGH in the Sutlership; GEO. W. GARDENHIRE, formerly a Government Wagon-Master and JOHN THOMPSON, formerly Sutler at Fort Buchanan, in Arizona, in 1860. They got Capt. ARRAGON into a room, locked the door, presented a pistol at his head, and gave him five minutes to surrender. The frightened hero (!) thinking that his time had come, and that there were 10,000 Texans coming up with banners flying, gracefully yielded to this array of "superior force!" Capt. ALFRED S. THURMAN, Co. A, Third Regiment, SIBLEY's Brigade, was immediately dispatched from this place by Gen. H. H. SIBLEY, to take command at that post. He reached there on the 6th of March, with thirty or forty men—subsequently increased to seventy-five or eighty—they gutted the post and took charge of all the ammunition and most of the subsistence stores, and sent them at once to this place—a god-send to the famished horde who had congregated here. They captured and took prisoner the Union Quartermaster, Lieut. WILLIAM H. LEAMY, Seventh Infantry, (formerly of Harrisburgh, Penn.,) and two privates. One they installed as Commissary Sergeant (as their boys knew nothing about ration returns, but were death on molasses, bacon, pickles and sourkrout,) and the other they appointed to take charge of the culinary department. They made all three take the oath of non-combatants against "Dixie's Land," and afterwards were content to let them do pretty much as they pleased. Capt. THURMAN had been an old Californian, a perfect "jolly old cook." He was a regular Forty-niner—full of fun and frolic and enterprise, and the devil to boot. "Fiddling and dancing and feasting and fasting, and a good many other things to be had for the asking," constituted the amusements to which the boys from Bianco, Refugis, and Goliad Counties were nightly invited. GARDENHIRE played "Dixie" to perfection, was a jovial whole-souled fellow, and sung delightfully, especially when under the influence of John Barleycorn. They had a good time generally. The old Captain, however, was so deeply engrossed and enamored of the charms of the swarthy senoritas, that he had not much time to bestow on military arrangements; hence the musical cry of "*Centinela, alerte!*" was seldom heard during the night. All who didn't dance slept and snored profoundly.

During the time the Texans occupied the post of Cubero from the 3d of March, 1862, to the 3d of April, same year—exactly one month, when they left it—it was cold and blustering, and the wind scattered the fine sand so promiscuously in every nook and corner, so that folks who poked their eyes and nose out of doors had all they could do to keep from being suffocated or blinded by the raging storm. Many of the half-starved and over-tasked young men took sick, and three of them—named S. H. KINNEY, M. TEDFORD, and GEORGE CARUTHERS—died, and now lie interred in New-Mexican soil, beneath the crumbling earth and massive rocks which surround their final resting-place. These young men were mostly from the counties on the Gulf coast of Texas, and could not stand the cold weather. The dying words of KINNEY I give from his own lips: "Oh! God forgive me; I never can forgive myself for taking up arms against my country; but I was forced into the ranks by the appeals of the wicked and rebellious set. My spirit, when I am no more, will haunt Gen. SIBLEY as long as he lives. He has been my murderer, and the murderer of hundreds of his countrymen. He will have an awful account to settle at the bar of a just God! I can wish him no severer punishment than to leave him to his meditations as he rests his head upon the pillow at night." These were the last words he uttered, and then became insensible. He lingered a few days and died.

These young men are said to be the very flower and pick of the Texas army; they were chivalrous, warm-hearted and generous, but alas! they were engaged in an unholy and desperate cause, although many religiously believed they were contending for their "JUST RIGHTS." Among their number was a nephew of JEFF. DAVIS, a native of Wilkinson County, Mississippi. This gentleman was a high private, of considerable intellectual acquirements, and appeared to be fully posted up as to the aims and intentions of the Grand High Priest of "Secession." He said he knew from an official source that "JEFF." was deeply anxious to obtain and hold possession of the territory of New-Mexico and Arizona. It was through his influence in the Pierce Cabinet that the Gadsden purchase was consummated. That was to have been the entering wedge, in the event of the supremacy of the Slave Power, to the acquisition of the most fertile districts, if not to the whole boundless plains of Mexico. Slavery was ostensibly in the foreground, but dominion in Mexico, and ultimately all Central and South America, entered largely into the schemes and plans of these arch intriguers—DAVIS, SLIDELL, BENJAMIN, RHETT, EWELL and BANKHEAD MAGRUDER, and their adjuncts. Hence the purchase of the Empresario grants in Chihuahua, and the Stone Colonization scheme in Sonora, based upon the fraudulently obtained contract of JECKER, TORRE & CO. The *secret history* of this foully-conceived plot to dismember the American Confederacy, if written up as it should be, by a master hand, would disclose some of the most artful features in diplomacy, chicanery and rascality, compared with which the Burr Conspiracy, the famous Yazoo Plot, or the Imperial and Utopian dreams of Gen. WILLIAM WALKER, would sink into insignificance! An insight into the unpublished papers of SAM. HOUSTON would doubtless develope much of the unwritten history connected with this gigantic rebellion. This will account for the eager anxiety of WIGFALL, YANCEY & Co. to get the old hero out of the way. I merely refer to this matter in this connection with the invasion of New-Mexico by the Texan rebels, under the command of Gen. HENRY H. SIBLEY, of Louisiana, as being part of the plan agreed upon for the occupation of the mountain summits and broad savannahs of our neighboring Republic. "*Quem deus vult*," etc.

Gen. SIBLEY, when he occupied this town last March, stopped with Don RAFAEL ARMIJO, and while here he managed to seduce both Don RAFAEL and MANUEL, his brother, into the embraces of secessionism. They were wealthy men—the possessors of half a million each—owners of ranches, sheep herds, cattle herds, mules, horses, wagons, stores, specie, etc. Poor souls, they left here with the General, *en route* to Texas; he borrowed all their hard cash, and gave them Confederate scrip in lieu thereof, and when they got as far as El Paso, on the Mexican side of the line, there he left them to the horrors of their situation, and went on his way rejoicing to "Dixie's land!" The property of these men left behind (store goods and real estate) was "confiscated" by our Government; they are now outlaws, and said to be almost if not quite crazed at the loss of their earthly possessions. Their case presents a sad, desolating example of the horrors of rebellion. Oh! SIBLEY, the crimes you have committed and will have to answer for, would make a well of tears, and bedew the white 'kerchiefs of many a disconsolate señora and señorita of this town and New-Mexico. Down on your knees, you old crucified curmudgeon, and pray to Heaven for mercy; we will grant you none here! SIMON.

The Pennsylvania Election.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 17.

At a meeting of the return judges, to-day, considerable excitement was created by an attempt to prevent the counting of the vote in the Third Congressional District, but on the issue of a writ of *mandamus* by Judge THOMPSON, the vote was counted, and LEONARD MYERS, Republican, declared elected by 39 majority.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 18.

The vote on the State ticket is still in doubt. Good judges of the election say there will not be one hundred difference on either side.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Weather Hot—The City Quiet—Enemies of the United States—A Mystery Solved—The Garde d'Afrique—Commercial Affairs.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 4, 1862.

Contrary to our just expectations, the weather at this time is unnaturally hot, and the four days of the second month of Fall have been more disagreeably warm than midsummer. While we swelter, we are nevertheless comforted with the thought of how much we have escaped by the absence of the yellow fever, for with the present unseasonable heat, "the plague" would have raged possibly beyond any precedence of former years. The city on the whole is remarkably quiet—the rush to take advantage of the extended term to take the oath of allegiance has ceased, but the stream of human beings is nevertheless large and steady who appear as the time of grace slips by, more and more anxious to range themselves under the "old flag." A large number of persons have registered themselves "enemies of the United States," and these people, with rare exceptions, are from the Northern and Western States. What is to be done with these recreants remains to be seen; a query has been started through the Press, as to the propriety of publishing their names. A few days since there was considerable excitement caused in the upper part of the city, from the fact that all over a large district certain houses were chalked, marked with a rude O. It was whispered among the news-mongers that JEFF. THOMPSON's emissaries were at work, and this mysterious sign had something to do with the sacking of the city by the Confederate troops. The mystery was at length explained in the fact, that an inexperienced newspaper carrier had taken this precaution to be sure not to miss his patrons on his route. Last evening I was introduced to a pretty little Miss of some 12 years of age, who has a local distinction in being the heroine of the following bit of persecution. Some little time before our troops arrived here, she, as a member of one of the public schools, had the following copy set in her writing book: "The Confederate States and Gen. BEAUREGARD." The young girl wrote underneath, "The United States and Gen. WASHINGTON." For this crime she was compelled to write six pages of the first copy; a tax upon her hand, strength and brain, from which she did not recover for several days.

Brig.-Gen. WEITZEL, at his own request, has been assigned to the Reserve Brigade Department, and has been relieved from duty as Assistant Military Commander and Acting Mayor of New-Orleans. Although a soldier from choice and education, Gen. WEITZEL performed his difficult civil duties with a degree of industry and impartiality that has won for him an enviable reputation among our citizens, and while we rejoice that he has resumed his true vocation; and sleep sounder of nights because he is in the field, we cannot resist expressing the regret that he has to leave the chair of the Chief Magistrate of this city. His successor, Col. HENRY C. DEMING, Twelfth Connecticut Volunteers, is a most judicious appointment, and indicates how desirous Gov. SHEPLEY is of having the best men possible for carrying on a municipal Government.

There has been one or two full regimental parades of the *Garde d'Afrique*, and the notice they call forth is a mingled feeling of astonishment on the part of some, and disgust with others. The men themselves behave, as far as I can judge, with soldierly propriety, and knowing how imitative the African is, I shall be much disappointed if this regiment does not soon acquire a masterly drill. At all events, they seem determined to win approbation, and most likely they will succeed. One thing is certain, it is a novel sight to see negroes armed with muskets and bayonets, and dressed in Uncle Sam's costume, marching in squads about the metropolitan city of the South. Gradually the novelty will wear off, and the public eye will become accustomed to the sight, and the negro regiment collectively, or its members in detail, will attract even less attention here than it would in the city of New-York. In this connection I cannot resist the thought of what would have been the fate of the prophet in this city two years ago, who would have said that as a result of secession, in less that twenty-four months, armed regiments of negroes would be marching about the streets. I can readily imagine such a suggestion would have been greeted with hisses of derision, and the utterer of it would probably have paid the penalty of his forecaste by hanging to the nearest lamp-post.

I have already stated that the colored regiment was called out by a proclamation of Gov. MOORE, of Louisiana, and that Gen. BUTLER merely completed an idea conceived in the brain of a Southern slave-holding executive officer. It is also true of this city that there were black companies here before our fleet came up the river, and I have come in contact with the gentleman who commanded the Brigade. To show that this idea of dark soldiers in New-Orleans is not a strange one, we have only to recall the services they rendered in 1814, at the battle of New-Orleans.

What my own ideas are of the matter I have already hinted at. I think these troops should make up the material strength of all our Southern coast defences, and I think, in addition, the Government should provide, for the same defences, certain numbers of Africans to do the police duty. In this way we shall have efficiency, and escape sacrificing men unacclimated to the malaria of our Southern coasts and swamps. Justice to the colored man, and to the white, demands this status for the free man of color.

Gen. BUTLER, as usual, manages to be busier than any one else in his department, and as his plans and policy develop themselves, he grows more popular with the people, and I believe to-day there is not a person in New-Orleans who does not profoundly respect him. If your late editorial on the necessity of reinforcing New-Orleans, was acted upon, and the General could have even a small reinforcement, say about half as many men as some of the Potomac Generals surrender as an afternoon's amusement, you would hear of startling events in this region, and of most useful and important triumphs for the National arms.

Commercial.

From the National Advocate, Oct. 4.

We give below the quantity of produce exported hence for the last month, September, being the first of the commercial year of 1862 and '63—that is, if there is to be any such thing as a commercial year under the present disrupted state of the country. There has been a large quantity of merchandise reshipped for want of a sale. It will also be observed that there have been two shipments of coffee. This exhibits at once the total absence of basis for trade. Why send a few cart loads of coffee to distant markets, where it is not worth for the best quality of Rio over 22 cents per pound, when consumers here are paying 33¼ to 35 cents per pound. The facts are probably in this way—the coffee in question was in the hands of weak holders, and advances could not be realized. Cotton was expected to be available as a return investment for this coffee; as it was not, the coffee has gone back.

The stock of tobacco in warehouse does not exhibit such large decline or falling off in stock as expected. Considering the times, there is a good stock on hand, which is held at very high prices. We do not learn that there are many holders anxious to sell over at the present high figures, and as storage must be cheap, or rather the rent of warehouses, the stock may be held. But what of the stock on the 1st September? The *Price Current's* figures made it at 12,711 hhds., since shipped, according to our figures below, 3,492 hhds.; stock on hand, 9,219 hhds. From this stock there may be some deductions required, as the breaking of some few hundred hogsheads for baling purposes.

The following were the exportations of produce from New-Orleans to New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore for the month of September, 1862, say from the 1st to the 30th inclusive:

FOR NEW-YORK.—11,761 hhds., 1,601 bbls. sugar; 10,645 bbls., 602 half bbls. and 39 hhds. molasses, 271 bbls. melado, 568 bales cotton, 87 hhds. tobacco, 77 bales do., 369 bbls. resin, 159 bbls. turpentine, 58 bbls. tar, 30,900 staves, 820 boxes manufactured tobacco, reshipments; 43 bales hemp, 43 bales bagging, 57 bales wool, 258 bales moss, 203 bales rope cuttings, 553 bales rags, 2,500 ox horns, 3,116 hides, 254 bags and tierces rice, reshipment; 81 bags feathers, 36 boxes candles, 748 empty bbls., and 531 bags coffee, 92 bbls. flour, 486 bags hair, 1,277 packages merchandise, supposed to be returned, and $550,750 in specie. All the specie shipped has not, we think, been entered on manifests.

FOR BOSTON—The exports were 731 hhds and 67 bbls. sugar, 32 bales cotton, 145 hhds. tobacco, 123 bales rags, 1,887 hides, 7,000 staves, 613 boxes manufactured tobacco, 104 bales wool, 73 bbls. pitch.

FOR PHILADELPHIA—421 hhds. and 7 bbls. sugar, 918 bbls. molasses, 18 hhds. tobacco, and small articles of sundries.

FOR BALTIMORE—80 hhds. tobacco, 455 hhds. sugar, 265 bbls. molasses, 12,000 staves.

From the above figures, taken in connection with the exports of New-Orleans to all places, it will be observed that New-York takes eight-tenths of the trade of our city. The exports for Boston are very light. The large business with New-York is no doubt owing to the sugar and molasses shipped hence on Northwestern account—say St. Louis and Cincinnati. The exportations, however, all round, present a very meagre amount in figures.

It was very quiet on the sugar dépôt yesterday. There were some few hundred hogsheads of sugar lying there. The gimlet rangers were very indifferent about selling, and appeared to be as independent as a wood-sawyer on a cold day, with the thermometer at or about zero. There is a large fleet of droghers moored at the levee, waiting for something favorable to turn up. Going somewhat further, we found the general freight market dull, extremely dull. Vessels were offering to take sugar to New-York at $1 50@$2 per hhd. This will pay for taking it in and turning it out; or rather, it may answer in the way of ballast. We are asked if it is a fact that a ship now in port is under charter at $10 per hhd. for sugar hence to New-York, or its equivalent. A steam propeller is now about due of 477 tons burden, which is under charter at $400 per day for the trip to and fro from New-York.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

The Condition of Affairs at Corinth Succeeding the Recent Great Battles.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
CORINTH, Tuesday, Oct. 14, 1862.

The sudden disappearance of the pursuing columns of the Army of the Mississippi must have taken the fleeing rebels greatly by surprise, as soon as they found that the advance was merely a shell, out of which the bird of prey had flown backwards.

The divisions have all returned, and positions have been assigned them. The flanks are covered, and a continuous line of camps surround the position, with all their fronts in order of battle. The discipline observed is excellent and thorough, and the entire army bears less the appearance of reorganization after a great battle, than it does of preparation for one about to take place. Corinth, in a word, is a vast camp, in which order and military discipline prevail.

What between the occupation by the rebel and the Federal armies, Corinth has materially suffered. Everything in it has been overturned, and the stagnant life of the Mississippi town has given place to the activity and vigor peculiar to a fighting army. None of the native residents of the town remain; they have all disappeared, or have been swallowed up in the destructive vortex of Secessia, which shifts its current as the strong wind of our conquering armies blows upon it. Let it not be supposed, however, that it does not require a strong one to produce that effect, for, to leave the simile and come to the fact, there certainly never was more bravery displayed upon a field than the rebels showed in the late struggle. This was peculiarly true of MAURY's Division, which fought with a desperation almost unparalleled in the history of modern warfare. In Gen. ROSECRANS' reply to VAN DORN, refusing him permission to bury his dead, he took occasion to pay a tribute to that division, simply by saying that a "soldier's tribute would be paid those who fell fighting bravely, as did many in MAURY's Division."

Our extreme outposts extend to the lines formerly drawn by POPE, whose extensive works display both energy and Generalship. Our camps for cavalry have been well chosen, the work having been performed by Lieut.-Col. ARTHUR C. DUCAT, Chief of Grand Guards and Outposts. This officer is a practical civil engineer, and has been employed by the United States Government for many years. He is a native of Dublin, Ireland, and possesses in a high degree, the energy and ability required in his important position. Like many of his countrymen, he entered the Federal army through purely patriotic motives, and he combines with his native enthusiasm, that high incentive to action, a love of principle.

HALLECK's plan of producing the munitions of war within the limits where they are required, is being carried out in this army on an extensive scale. Everything, almost, needed in the way of supplies is manufactured inside our lines. Transportation facilities of every description are produced in a superior manner, under the superintendence of experienced mechanics; and that an idea may be formed of the extent of manufacture, I may mention that nearly one thousand workmen are now engaged in the Government workshops in Corinth.

A flag of truce with paroled prisoners will leave for the South to-day. The secession soldiers are extremely anxious to return home, for they declare themselves tired of fighting for their rights. This may be true and it may not. I have only the word of rebels for it, and they have so frequently violated their oath that but little reliance can be placed upon either the one or the other.

A report was circulated yesterday that there was skirmishing at Jackson, but as telegraph communication was uninterrupted, and nothing was received at headquarters confirmatory, it is safe to say that the report was without any foundation. The railroad is not only strongly guarded but fortified with stockades, and it is therefore highly improbable that any attempt will be made to seize any portion of it. Guerrillas are being brought in by our scouts and pickets, but they seem dispirited and hopeless. It may be, however, that the pinching frosts of the last few nights have more to do with lowering their crests than any fear of not being able to effect good, as they think, to the rebel cause by murdering our pickets.

Travelers from the North coming hither should come prepared to sleep on the ground. A couple of blankets should form a portion of every traveler's baggage. The hotels, of which there are two—the Tishomingo Hotel and the Corinth House—have no beds, those indispensables having been all taken for hospital use, but a sort of fare is furnished travelers at two dollars per day, with the privilege of sleeping on the floor.

Many people from Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, and Michigan have arrived here to look after their sick and wounded sons and brothers, but the saddest feature of the arrivals is those who come bringing coffins for the bodies of the brave fellows who fell while nobly defending their country.

AFTER THE BATTLE AT CORINTH.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

CORINTH, Miss., Sunday, Oct. 12.

On the morning of the 5th, a flag of truce was sent by VAN DORN, asking permission to bury his dead, but Gen. ROSECRANS returned the flag, refusing to grant the request, stating that the work was being done. The flag was accompanied by Col. BARRY, of the Twenty-fifth Mississippi, and 230 cavalry, whom Gen. ROSECRANS kept waiting all day, for he correctly perceived that all the rebels wanted was time to cover their retreat. Thus they not only did not gain their ostensible purpose, but lost time awaiting the result of their mission, and the use of their 230 men for the time being.

Paroled prisoners are being sent south, and duplicate descriptive lists are made out of all prisoners. These include those taken at Iuka as well as at the last battle. Nothing can exceed the abject appearance of the rebel prisoners. Men are not likely to look well under surveillance as prisoners, but under any circumstances I think it impossible for those wretches to look well. Their countenances are of the unmistakable kind, vulgarly known as "hang-dog," and their unkempt locks add not a little to the barbarousness of their aspect. Perhaps a barber might improve it.

Since the battle the rebel prisoners have written letters unceasingly, but recent developments rendered it necessary to put a stop to their pens. Gen. ROSECRANS has just issued an order prohibiting paroled prisoners sending letters until they have been first sent open to the Provost-Marshal's office, where they will be detained, except their contents conform to the conditions of parole.

The brave regiments composing Gen. STANLEY's Division returned this morning, and were reviewed by Major-Gen. ROSECRANS. Some of the companies were very much thinned. The Sixty-third and Forty-third Ohio, Eleventh Missouri and Forty-seventh Illinois, presented very thin ranks, especially the first regiment named. The men all looked well and were in fine spirits, notwithstanding their recent fatiguing marches; but no wonder, for the glory resting upon their arms is sufficient to exhilarate the spirits of the most torpid and indifferent.

While Gen. ROSECRANS occupied Iuka he issued the following form of oath, which nails rebel sympathizers down and makes them "show hands." According to this every one is presumed to be a citizen of the United States; but as the Government could not expect individuals to give it a hearty support in a rebel region, in order to discriminate between friends and foes, those who desire to remain within the Federal lines as "harmless inhabitants," can avail themselves of the oath.

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) before God, the Sovereign Judge, that during the war with the so-called Confederate States, or either of them, that I will truly and strictly behave myself, as a peaceable citizen; that I will neither do myself, nor incite others to do, by word, writing, or act, anything prejudicial to the military forces of the United States, nor give information about them which will enable others to do them harm or interfere with their operations; nor will I pass within or without the Federal lines, except by permission of the military commanders. I freely and voluntarily take this solemn oath, to avail myself of the privileges of which, by the laws of war, are accorded to harmless inhabitants."

This obligation meets with the approval of the most timid; but I may take occasion to say that there are no Union people here, and that it makes little difference whether it is approved or not, for it was not projected for any benefit which might result to the Commanding General, but to the people themselves.

The published maps of Mississippi afford very little idea of the topography of the State, most of which is a wilderness. When Gen. ROSECRANS took command of the Army of the Mississippi nothing whatever was known of the roads, rivers, bridges fords, swamps, forests, &c., &c., within his lines; but since his investment, there is hardly a point of any significance, in a military sense, but he has accurately mapped and laid before him. Through this means he was enabled to harass the retreating rebels, and so pursue them as to effectually break their little remaining organization, and send them scampering and skedaddling in every direction.

Munchausen stories of how many rebel forces are in reserve, and what miracles they are going to perform, are circulated daily, but I deem their repetition a mere waste of space.

I think it entirely safe to say that the Southwest is ours as far as we have reached, and we can hold it against great odds. Certainly against such generalship as PRICE and VAN DORN, who, having almost completely surrounded ROSECRANS with an army of three, at the very least, to his one, utterly failed to gain possession of his position. With his knowledge of the country, Gen. ROSECRANS chose Corinth for the final struggle between the opposing armies, and the battle of Corinth was fought just where he intended.

A FIGHT NEAR GALLATIN.

From the Louisville Journal, Oct. 13.

Mr. J. W. GOODWIN, of Indianapolis, who has been connected with the Quartermaster's Department at Nashville, has reached Evansville, having come through by land *via* Hopkinsville and Henderson. From him the *Journal* learns that Nashville is surrounded with rebels, who commit all kinds of depredations. There is a large Federal force at Nashville, but they are living on half-rations, but with a strong hope of being soon relieved.

A train of forty wagons, sent out on a foraging expedition a little over a week ago, was captured by the rebels under Gen. ANDERSON, nine miles south of Nashville.

Mr. GOODWIN brings a copy of the Nashville *Union*, of the 2d inst., which contains an account of the rout of the notorious guerilla chief, Col. BENNETT, at a point about half way from Nashville to Gallatin, with four hundred of his men. The fight took place on the 1st inst.

An expedition, consisting of three regiments of infantry, under Col. MILLER, and two companies of the First Tennessee Cavalry, under Col. STOKES, was sent out. Col. STOKES, with the cavalry, 150 strong, came upon the rebel pickets, drove them in rapidly, and dashed into the guerrilla camp, routing the rebels completely, killing forty, and wounding a large number, among them Col. BENNETT, and capturing thirty-nine rebel prisoners, among them ROBERT BENNETT, brother of the Colonel, and WILLIAM BARKESDALE, both of whom were members of the traitorous Legislature which turned the State of Tennessee over to JEFF. DAVIS. Prisoners say that Col. BENNETT was mortally wounded. They pursued the flying rebels five miles, and captured fifty horses and mules, and a lot of sheep and cattle. Strange as it may appear, says the *Union*, Col. STOKE's command did not receive a scratch.

A FLAG OF TRUCE.

From the Louisville Journal, Oct. 13.

Surgeon SAMUEL L. ADAMS, of Col. BAYLES' Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, reached here on Saturday under a flag of truce from Gen. NEGLEY, with 279 paroled and discharged officers and men. The first rebel force encountered was under command of Col. J. D. BENNETT, of MORGAN's Brigade, now near the northern environs of Nashville, and Dr. ADAMS deems it his duty to express his high sense of the hospitality and kindness extended to his party by Col. BENNETT, who gave him a pass to Owensboro', and sent a soldier one day ahead of the escort to have bread baked and provisions secured. This is a beautiful silver lining on the dim cloud of war. The guerrillas between the Green and Ohio Rivers, on frequent occasions, felt inclined to behave badly, but by coaxing and threatening, the Doctor succeeded in getting his party and all the property entrusted to him through in safety to this city.

THE BOY PIANIST.—A concert was given in Hamilton, C. W., last week, by the boy pianist, WILLIE BARNSMORE PAPE. The *Spectator*, speaking of his performance, says: "He is a wonderfully precocious lad. He led captive an appreciative audience in our good city, on Thursday evening, and entertained them with his extraordinary powers. The wonder is, how a mere boy of some twelve years could have obtained such a command of the instrument; and we are sure that none present were unmoved by the seeming talismanic influence he wielded. We have heard THALBERG and GOTTSCHALK, but WILLIE PAPE pleases us better, because he does not attempt any high flights, or mystify his audience. His 'Home, Sweet Home,' and 'Last Hope,' fairly electrified his hearers, and great was the applause that followed the rendition of them. WILLIE PAPE is truly a prodigy of no ordinary kind."

FIRE IN PITTS-STREET.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in some stables at the rear of No. 85 Pitts-street. The stables were owned and occupied by G. J. CRUMMELL. Loss, $1,000; no insurance. AUGUSTUS BUSH, who occupied the front premises, sustained slight damage to stock; insured for $800. ELIAS SHIRES, of No. 208 Rivington-street, sustained a loss of $500 on tobacco; no insurance.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

OCT. 18.—*In steamship Saxonia, for Hamburg, &c.*—Mrs. Booram and family, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Kunoth, New-York; M. Friedländer, Berlin; Miss Emma Stahl, San Francisco; Mrs. A. Room, New-York; Miss Lina Coujoes, New-York; Miss Millington, New-York; Mrs. Veuve Rogé, Philadelphia; Testard du Corquer, Hayti; W. Preiswerk, Illinois; J. G. Michaels, Hamburgh; E. D. Jones, New-York; M. Lienau and family, New-York; J. Lienau, New-York; L. Tuckerman, New-York; Miss Diedrichsen, New-York; Martez Terriott, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Borns, New-York; Friedr. Scheppel, New-York; Henry Wolfart, Boonville; W. G. Van der Roert, New-York; Louis Schade, Washington; Aug. Reverman, Illinois; Mrs. Luennig and family, Milwaukee; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Holzmiller, Illinois; Jno. Knobeloch, Philadelphia; John Friedrich, Mascutta; Dominique Geymer, New-York; Le Bars, Hayti; Cadion, Hayti; John G. Smith, New-York; Favarel, Hayti; Johannes Weder, jr., St. Gallen; Robert Penman, Washington; Dr. Havemann, New-Brunswick; Constantine Geiger, Philadelphia; Rev. J. H. De Bolle, Canada; Mrs. Cassian, Milwaukee; Mrs. Catherine Hankss and children, New-York; Mrs. Martha McMurray, New-York; Miss Lemonier, Hayti; Mrs. Katzenberger and child, New-York; Mrs. Redoux and child, New-York; Marie Fisson, New-York; Catherine Broutier, New-York; Edwin C. Ely, Peoria; B. Merzbacher, Philadelphia, and others in steerage. Total, 154.

OCT. 18—*In Steamship City of Washington, for Liverpool*—Mrs. Hull, Mrs. Keenan, Miss Eliza McGaurin, Mrs. Caroline Castle, Mrs. W. J. Smith, Miss Anne Smith and 2 children, Mrs. A. Jackson and infant, Joseph Ropes, wife and child, Mr. and Miss Pints, Jacob Fielding and wife, James Gillen, John Jones, Edward F. McSweeny, Mr. and Mrs. Drury, L. S. Downes, Robert Bleakie, M. J. Potter, Mr. Welsh, wife of family, David Murdock, Alex. Armstrong and wife, J. M. Lea, Rev. J. W. Wood, Thomas Slumen, Henry W. Diman, G. W. Simons, Thos. D. Prentis, F. Edlmann, Alex. Dugried, W. Dempster, C. H. Thompson and wife, P. L. Sudman and lady, W. P. Davie, J. W. Manzice, Mr. Ropes, servant and infant, J. M. Lees and servant, E. M. Fogo, N. J. Wilson, Henry Armstrong, Mr. Phelan, Capt. Buck, P. Malland, and others in the steerage. Specie, $1,021,245.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport United States, from Hilton Head—Hon. Mr. Hutchins, Mrs. Frankan and son, Mr. Naville, Mrs. Graves and 3 children, Mrs. Martus and family, Capt. Morgan, Capt. C. R. McDonald, Capt. Sears, Capt. Delaney, Paymaster Parker, U. S. N.; Mr. Spier, Mr. Trewly, Sergt. Adler, James D. Miller, Lieut. Hartman, Lieut. Warren, Lieut. Massey, Mr. Bassett, Mr. Albertson, Mr. Burritt, Lieut. Argan, Capt. Low, Mr. Ford, Lieut. McFarland, Lieut. Porter, Capt. Beard, Lieut. J. Libby, Lieut. Weatherly, Capt. Emmonds, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Aleris, Mr. Rankin, Mr. Robbins, Samuel Valle, and 72 in the steerage.

In bark Salem, from New-Orleans—N. B. Moore, Thos. Duffy and family, T. Cooney, P. J. O'Mulligan, S. A. Scheiner.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 14 | Sun sets..... 5 16 | Moon rises... 2 08

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 16 | Gov. Island. 5 05 | Hell Gate.... 6 27

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Oct. 18.

Cleared.

Steamships Chesapeake, Willets, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; De Witt Clinton, Lathrop, Washington, D. C., Bentley, Smith & Co.

Ships Invincible, Hepburn, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Camilla, (Aus.,) Gladulich, Cork, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Connecticut, (Br.,) Sheehan, Liverpool, Thomas Richardson & Co.; Wm. B. Travis, Hooper, Barcelona, James Borland & Co.; Charles A. Farwell, Amesbury, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess; Reynard, Seymour, London, C. Comstock.

Barks D. Colden Murray, Johnson, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Seventeenth of May, (Norw.,) Falkenburg, Penarth Roads, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; D. Lapsley, Winnemon, Philadelphia, John R. Dow; Anna, Wheeler, New-Orleans, Robson & Fosdick; Jenny Lind, (Pruss.,) Fontell, Galway, Holmboe & Co.; Oder, (Br.,) Munro, Glasgow, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Jeannette Roulin, (Hol.,) Hooksema, Cork, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Isabel Beurman, Taurse, Bangor, R. Murray, Jr.; S. B. Johnson, (Br.,) Rogers, Laguayra, Boyd & Hincken; J. W. Johnson, (Br.,) Day, Vera Cruz, G. Wheelwright; Charles Adams, (Br.,) Peterson, Barbados, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Agile, (Br.,) Nelson, Falmouth, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Ann Jones, (Br.,) Jarvis, Queenstown, Geo. F. Bulley; Thomas Owen, Pettengill, Arroyo, Thompson & Hunter; Joseph Grice, Jackson, Port-au-Prince, master; Joas I, (Portg.,) Arrochos, Oporto, Hagemeyer & Brunn; Arab, (Dan.,) Buchan, Cape Town, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners Hepzibah, Lunt, Providence, C. M. Barlow; Wm. Gray, Buell, Hartford, H. S. Racket; A. B. Terry, Eldridge, Beaufort, N. C., Denison & Wickoff; Essex, Post, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Frances Ellen, Clark, Salem, master; Sterling, Ely, Providence, H. S. Rackett; Almira J., Burdich, Newport, L. Kenny; J. P. Carver, Rummill, Boston, Miller & Houghton; Gazelle Meshod, (Br.,) Dassoy, Gibraltar, Giro & Francia; J. M. Warren, Chapman, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett; R. H. Dexter, (Br.,) Dexter, Halifax, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Enterprise, ——, Washington, Bentley, Smith & Co.; E. W. Sawyer, Dobbin, Baltimore, Breit, Son & Co.; Cheviot, Chandler, Baltimore, R. Belloni & Co.; Eureka, (Br.,) Fowler, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; John Crochford, Jones, Newbern, Birdseye & Murray; Alice, Goodale, Point-a-Petre, Smith, Jones & Co.; Lahwa, Whittemore, Nuevitas, Owen & Carnegie.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport United States, Fulton, Hilton Head Oct. 14, with passengers to D. D. Tompkins, U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Connecticut, Bowes, Fortress Monroe 24 hours, in ballast to D. D. Tompkins, U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Ruggles, Von Schonhoven, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Samson, Dunning, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer H. Burden, Lopez, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Ellwood Walter, Chadwick, Liverpool 32 ds., with mdse. and to Snow & Burgess. Sept. 24, lat. 49 [illegible], lon. [illegible] 43, signalized an American ship strg. E., showing Marryatt's 3d pendant, and numbers 7,689. Sept. 26, lat. [illegible], lon. 36 45, passed an English brig, abandoned, apparently waterlogged. Oct. 8, lat. 45 28, lon. 47 42, passed a ship strg. E., showing Thomas Dunham's signal.

Ship Arab, (of Boston,) Bellamy, Manila June 27, passed Angier July 12, Cape of Good Hope Aug. 23, with hemp, sugar, &c., to master. Off the Cape had very heavy weather; stove bulwarks, split plank-shear, lost sails, &c.

Ship Ironside, (Br., of London,) Vaux, Gibraltar 26 ds., in ballast to order. Oct. 14, lat. 28, lon. 70, saw a large man-of-war steamer, painted black, of about 2,000 tons strg. W. by N.

Ship Moro Castle, Ross, Leghorn 47 ds., and Gibraltar 34 ds., with marble, rags, &c., to Fabbricotti Bros.

Ship Carla, (Aus.,) Martinolich, Antwerp 33 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Omega, Morse, Dicata Sept. 1, with sulphur to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co. Towed through the Straits of Gibraltar. Sept. 13, off Malaga, spoke ship Junius, of Boston, from Alexandria for Cork or Falmouth, 42 ds. out. Sept. 23, lat. 38 6, lon. 18 32, signalized ship Industry, bound S.

Bark Salem, Powell, New-Orleans Sept. 25, with sugar, &c., to J. McMurray. Have experienced contrary winds and heavy gales the entire passage; split an entire suit of sails; been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Zephyr, (of Boston,) Small, Alicante 46 ds., passed Gibraltar Sept. 15, with brimstone to master.

Bark Johanna Antoinette, (Norw.,) Eckesberg, Glasgow 34 ds., in ballast to Holmboe & Co.

Brig Nellie, (Br., of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Ewing, Manzanilla Sept. 16, with tobacco to Brett, Son & Co. On the 12th inst. was up to Barnegat, and was driven as far south as lat. 27 30, lon. 72 28 by the late N. E. gale.

Brig Samuel Welsh, (of Philadelphia,) Almeida, Alicante 47 ds., passed Gibraltar Sept. 7, with wines, &c., to Miller & Houghton. Sept. 7, off Gibraltar, spoke bark Carniola, for Cadiz, to load salt for Rio Grande.

Brig Resolute, Gray, Sagua Oct. 1, via Delaware Breakwater 2 ds., with sugar, &c., to Waydell & Co.

Brig William & Mary, Norton, Lingan, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Victoria, (Span.,) Mijugii, Laguayra 22 ds., with coffee to H. Barnstoff.

Brig L. M. Arnold, (Br.,) Atkinson, Lingan, C. B., 7 ds., with coal to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig J. Congdon, (Br.,) Forbes, Lingan, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schr. Electric Light, (of Portland,) Smith, Port-au-Prince Sept. 28, with logwood to Miller & Houghton. Oct. 3, lat. 25 50, lon. 75, spoke Br. ship Nereid, of London, fm. Cardiff for ——. Sept. 28, saw brig Samuel Churchman, going in.

Schr. H. Brewster, (of Brookhaven,) Hawkins, New-Orleans 18 ds., with sugar, &c., to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. Gassebeas, Cole, Shulee, N. S., 9 ds., with spars to C. L. Snow.

Schr. Ida, (Br.,) Bullerwell, Cornwallis 12 ds., with potatoes to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Olive Branch, Yound, Ellsworth 7 ds., with shooks to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Oriental, (Br.,) Lockhart, Windsor, N. S., 6 ds., with plaster to master.

Schr. Johnson, Dooty, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Schr. Wanderer, Nolton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Schr. J. C. Homer, Arey, Bangor 6 ds., with lumber to R. A. Adams.

Schr. Col. Eddy, Blanchard, Bangor 6 ds., with lumber to R. A. Adams.

Schr. A. Hooper, Harding, Lubec 6 ds., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Wenonah, Owens, Poughkeepsie, with iron for Pembroke.

Schr. Bangor, Jordan, Ellsworth 7 ds., with shooks to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. J. P. Johnson, Johnson, Newburyport, for Baltimore.

Schr. Wave, Wormwell, Cutler 7 ds., with spars.

Schr. Aurora, Manchester, Jonesboro 6 ds., with spars.

Schr. W. Mazyck, Conklin, Providence.

Schr. Hardscrable, Gregory, Rockland 5 ds., with lime.

Schr. Onatavia, Jameson, Salem 3 ds.

Schr. D. Ellis, Kelley, Gloucester 4 ds., with fish.

Schr. Lenduskies, Mitchill, Providence.

Schr. Josephine, Daniels, Providence.

Schr. J. P. Wallace, Staples, Taunton 2 ds.

Schr. Cornelius, Bently, New-Haven 2 ds.

Schr. Mail, Kelly, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. C. A. Stetson, Cobb, Truro, with fish.

Schr. Eliza Ellen, Curtis, Portland, Me., 2 ds.

Schr. Frank Maria, Jones, Providence, in ballast.

Sloop Agent, Tuttle, New-Bedford, with oil.

WIND—Sunset, S., very light.

Below.

Ship Norge.
Bark Amazonian.
Brig Silver Oar.—(All by pilot boat M. E. Fish.)
Ship Neptune's Car, Reed, London Sept. 18.
Ship Anglo-Saxon, from ——.

Sailed.

Steamships Saxonia, (Hamb.,) for Hamburg; City of Washington, (Br.,) for Liverpool; Chesapeake, for Portland. Steam transport Haze, for Newbern, N. C.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—Arr. U. S. bark Gem of the Sea, from Georgetown, S. C.; ship Martha, from Liverpool; brig Cronstadt, from Surinam.

Miscellaneous.

The French line-of-battle steamer Massepa came up to the City this morning, and has anchored in the North River, opposite Pier No. 11.

Spoken, &c.

Elizabeth Hubbard—bark, from Philadelphia for Cape Hatteras, Oct. 9, lat. 35 27, lon. 75 15.

Lady Alicia—Br. brig, from London for New-York, Oct. 10, lat. 29 45, lon. 69 20.

Montgomery—whaling bark, of New-Bedford, 51 mos. out, all well, bound to New-Bedford, Oct. 18, off Montauk.

North American—ship, hence for Liverpool, Oct. 10, lat. 42 20, lon. 63 12.

Ocean Bride—bark, bound E., Sept. 20, lat. 31 10, lon. 36 30.

Sea New—bark, of Salem, from coast of Africa, 55 ds. out, Oct. 16, lat. 40 34, lon. 69 27.

Foreign Ports.

At Manzanilla, Sept. 16, ship John Henry, for Liverpool, ldg.; Br. brig Alice Goodhue, for New-York, do.; schr. Dragon, hence, just arr.

At Sagua, Oct. 1, brigs Capella, Ace, for New-York next day; Planet, (Br., of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Lamb, for do. in 8 ds.

At Port-au-Prince, Sept. 28, bark Chanticleer, from New-York, dischg.; schr. Anna Hincks, from Boston, do.

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